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The People's ALMANAC

1891

Facts & Figures
For the
ELECTORS
of CANADA



LP

F5012

1891

G28M

A Supplement to the GAZETTE
MONTREAL

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≡ 1891 ≡

THE PEOPLE'S
ALMANAC

A COMPILATION OF
FACTS AND FIGURES FOR THE CONSIDERATION
OF THE
ELECTORS OF CANADA

PREPARED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO
THE GAZETTE
MONTREAL.

With the Compliments of the Publishers.

≡ 1891. ≡



Britannia.—Never mind, my dears, I have no doubt we shall get along very well without her.—(*London Judy.*)

L. Raim

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1891
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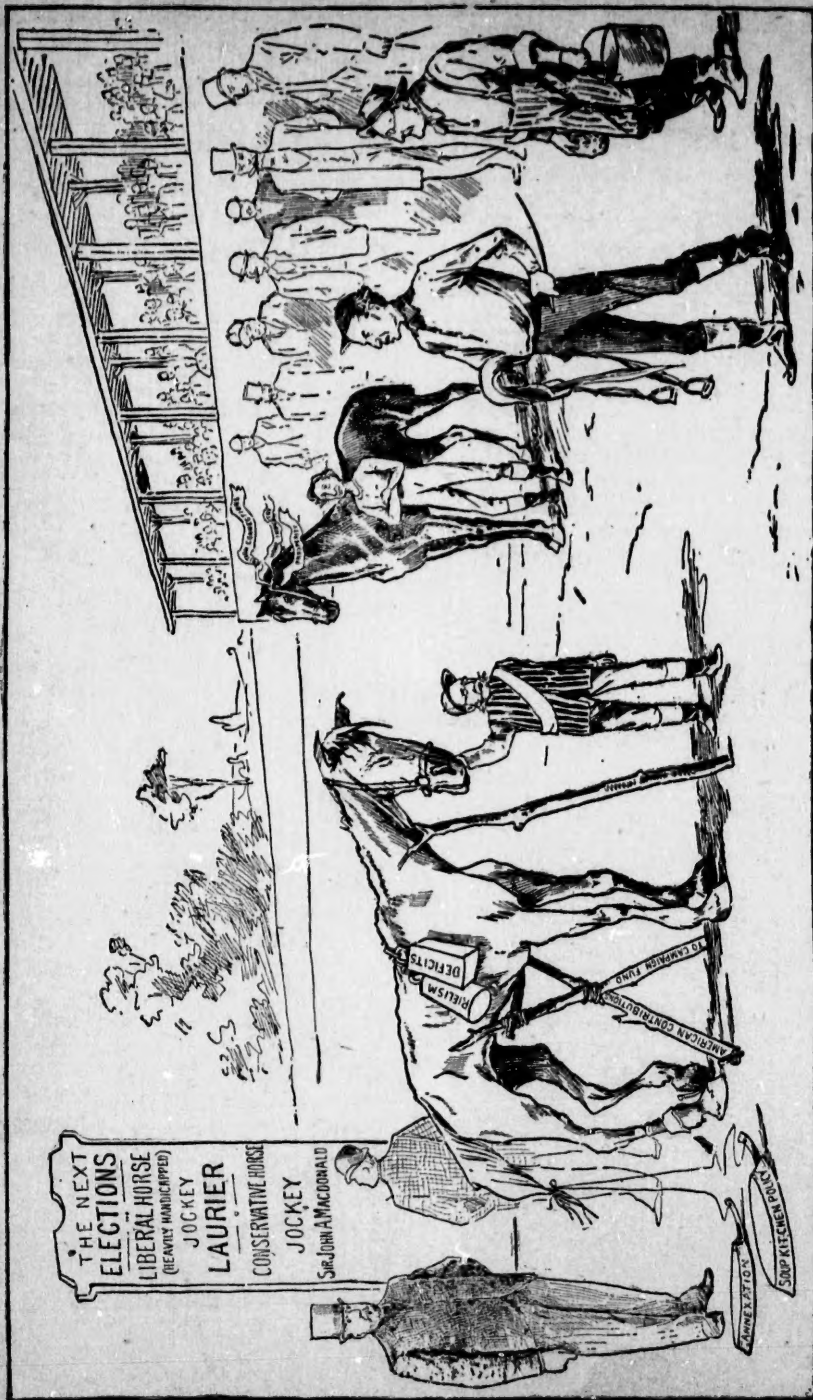
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H. Davis

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

In view of the fact that a general election for the House of Commons is now within measurable distance, the publishers of the People's Almanac have introduced into the volume a large amount of information relating to public affairs. The statistics given have been taken from official sources, and may be relied upon as absolutely accurate. In almost every case they have been allowed to tell their own story. No better answer to those who despair of their country, and can discover no ray of sunshine on its horoscope, need be supplied than the record of material progress during the past ten or fifteen years. That record is furnished in the accompanying pages.

The illustrations are an agreeable novelty in a work of this kind, which, it is believed, the public will enjoy and appreciate; they are free from acrimony and vulgarity, and are intended to be a fair and faithful reflex of the attitude of political parties towards the public questions of the day. The recent tariff legislation in the United States is referred to at some length; the changes in duties are given; and the probable effect of the McKinley tariff on trade relations with our neighbours set forth.

THE PUBLISHERS.



WHAT LIBERALS HAVE SAID.

"I entered my election outlays as missionary expenses."

J. MORRIS, M. P.

"When I treat I always treat to raspberry syrup."

J. G. CURRIE.

"We must make a big push on polling day; will you come down handsomely?"

GEORGE BROWN.

"Come along, John; come and help put down bribery and corruption; we've lots of money. So come along."

J. MADIVER.

"When I go into an election, I go in to win, and don't care a d—n what it costs."

H. BROWN,
Chairman Grit Convention.

"I mesmerized them in batches of fifteen and sixteen, and turned a hundred that night at Glen's."

HON. JOHN SIMPSON.

"I spent \$6,000 in contesting Russell, which contest I claim to have had a good effect in subsequently securing that constituency for the Reform party."

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON.

"I spent time and money in carrying South Ontario and defeating an ex-minister of the Crown."

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON's circular.

*Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark
And tricks that are vain,
The Liberal he is peculiar.*

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1891.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
1	THUR.	A. G. Jones, who said he would take off his hat and cheer when the British flag was hauled down from the Halifax citadel, made Minister of Militia in the Liberal Cabinet.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Last quarter. New Moon. First Quarter. Full Moon.
2	FRID.		7 41	4 27	10 45	7 34	4 34	10 46	
3	SAT.		7 41	4 28	11 48	7 34	4 35	11 48	
4	SUN.		7 41	4 29	morn.	7 34	4 36	morn.	
5	MON.	Sir Richard Cartwright visits Washington secretly, 1890.	7 40	4 30	0 52	7 34	4 36	0 51	7th MERIDIAN.
6	TUES.		7 40	4 31	1 58	7 34	4 37	1 55	
7	WED.		7 40	4 33	3 09	7 34	4 38	3 05	
8	THUR.		7 40	4 34	4 23	7 34	4 39	4 17	
9	FRID.	John Charlton, M.P., advises Secretary Blaine, 1890.	7 40	4 35	5 36	7 34	4 40	5 29	9th MERIDIAN.
10	SAT.		7 40	4 36	6 46	7 34	4 41	6 38	
11	SUN.		7 39	4 37	7 51	7 33	4 42	7 43	
12	MON.		7 39	4 38	sets.	7 33	4 44	sets.	
13	TUES.	Wiman declares his allegiance to Queen Victoria until he carries annexation.	7 38	4 39	7 20	7 32	4 45	7 25	10th MERIDIAN.
14	WED.		7 38	4 41	8 41	7 32	4 46	8 45	
15	THUR.		7 38	4 42	10 00	7 31	4 47	10 02	
16	FRID.		7 37	4 43	11 17	7 31	4 49	11 18	
17	SAT.	Blake accepts a retainer from Canadian Pacific Railway.	7 36	4 44	morn.	7 31	4 50	morn.	11th MERIDIAN.
18	SUN.		7 35	4 46	0 31	7 31	4 51	0 30	
19	MON.		7 34	4 47	1 44	7 30	4 52	1 41	
20	TUES.		7 34	4 48	2 55	7 29	4 54	2 59	
21	WED.	Hon. Geo. E. Foster sails for West Indies to promote trade relations.	7 33	4 50	4 04	7 28	4 55	3 58	12th MERIDIAN.
22	THUR.		7 33	4 51	5 11	7 28	4 56	5 04	
23	FRID.		7 32	4 52	6 12	7 27	4 57	6 04	
24	SAT.		7 31	4 54	7 05	7 26	4 59	6 57	
25	SUN.	Wiman consents to furnish the Liberal party with brains and supplies.	7 30	4 55	rises.	7 25	5 00	rises.	13th MERIDIAN.
26	MON.		7 29	4 57	8 21	7 24	5 01	8 30	
27	TUES.		7 28	4 58	9 23	7 23	5 03	9 33	
28	WED.		7 27	5 00	7 32	7 22	5 04	7 35	
29	THUR.	Laurier polishes up his musket.	7 26	5 01	8 35	7 21	5 06	8 37	14th MERIDIAN.
30	FRID.		7 25	5 03	9 37	7 20	5 07	9 38	
31	SAT.		7 24	5 04	10 40	7 19	5 08	10 40	
			7 23	5 05	11 44	7 18	5 10	11 43	



Miss Canada.—It's no use Dick, I tried you once before and the farm went to decay. Perhaps Squire McKinley will give you and your gang a job.

Miss Canada.—It's no use Dick, I tried you once before and the farm went to decay. Perhaps Squiro McKinley will give you and your gang a job.

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

WHO HAS DONE MOST FOR THE WORKINGMEN ?

THE CONSERVATIVES :

Took the duties off tea and coffee, and thus made these articles cheaper to the consumer. *See Tariff of 1879.*

Put raw cotton and wool that cannot be produced in Canada, tin plates, steel for manufacturers' use, mining machinery, and raw materials generally, on the list of articles free of duty, so as to encourage their use in Canadian factories and workshops.

Put protective duties on manufactured goods, so as to encourage Canadian capital to invest in the production in this country of the principal articles consumed by the people, thus adding largely to the amount of work for the artisan and laborer, and leading immediately to the establishment of large cotton factories and sugar refineries, to the improvement and enlargement of the woolen manufacturing trade.

and directly to the employment of many thousands of people who otherwise would have had to seek work in another country and thus to reduce the producing and consuming power of their own.

Made and carried out the Canadian Pacific contract, thus creating a large demand for skilled and well paid labor across the whole breath of the country, promoting trade of all kinds, and the interest of the labor engaged therein, and by enlarging the settled area of the country, added to the demand for the products of labour to supply the wants of the newly opened and settled districts.

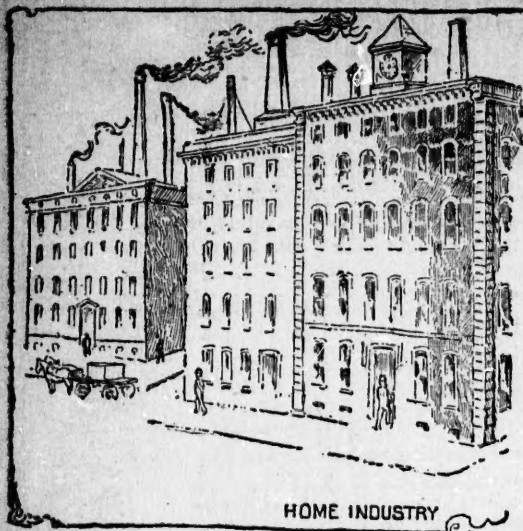
Gave liberal subsidies out of the country's surplus revenue to promote the construction of minor railways in every part of the country, thus doing for localities what the Canadian Pacific has assisted to do for the whole country.

2nd Month.

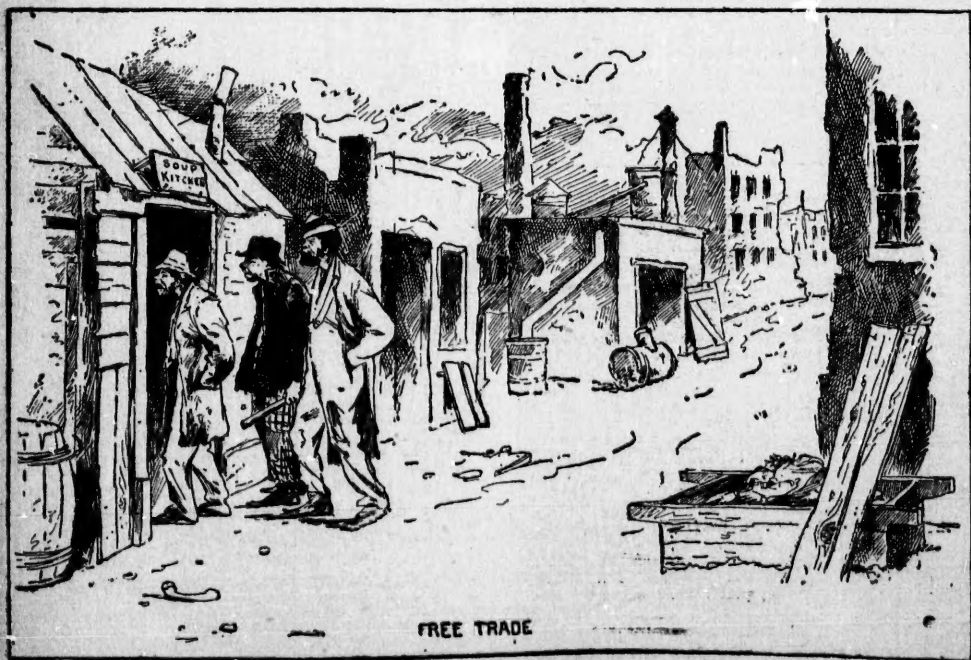
FEBRUARY, 1891.

28 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
1	SUN.	(21st), 1887. After eight years' experience people endorse for the second time the protective policy instituted in 1879.	7 22	5 7	morn.	7 17	5 11	morn.	MOON'S PHASES.
2	MON.	(22nd), 1878. Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Finance in the Mackenzie Free Trade cabinet, in his budget speech announces a deficit of \$1,400,000 and says he desires the voice of the people to be heard on the issue (freetrade or protection), about to be presented to the country by the two political parties of the day. [See Commons debates.] On 18th September the country in the general elections condemned the free trade policy of the Mackenzie government and called Sir John Macdonald to power on the National Policy platform.	7 21	5 8	0 51	7 16	5 12	0 48	75th MERIDIAN.
3	TUES.		7 19	5 9	2 01	7 15	5 14	1 56	1d 11h 43m ev.
4	WED.		7 18	5 11	3 12	7 14	5 15	3 06	8d 8h 12m ev.
5	THUR.		7 17	5 13	4 23	7 13	5 17	4 16	15d 1h 29m ev.
6	FRI.		7 16	5 14	5 30	7 12	5 18	5 23	23d 2h 18m ev.
7	SATUR.		7 14	5 15	sets.	7 10	5 19	sets.	
8	SUN.		7 13	5 17	4 49	7 9	5 21	4 54	1d 10h 42m ev.
9	MON.		7 11	5 18	6 12	7 7	5 22	6 16	8d 8h 12m ev.
10	TUES.		7 11	5 20	7 30	7 6	5 24	7 30	15d 1h 29m ev.
11	WED.		7 8	5 21	8 57	7 5	5 25	8 58	23d 2h 18m ev.
12	THUR.		7 7	5 23	10 15	7 4	5 26	10 14	
13	FRI.		7 6	5 24	11 31	7 2	5 27	11 29	75th MERIDIAN.
14	SATUR.		7 4	5 26	morn.	7 1	5 29	morn.	89th MERIDIAN.
15	SUN.		7 3	5 27	0 45	7 0	5 30	0 41	1d 10h 42m ev.
16	MON.		7 1	5 29	1 57	6 58	5 31	1 51	8d 8h 12m ev.
17	TUES.		6 59	5 30	3 05	6 56	5 33	2 57	15d 1h 29m ev.
18	WED.		6 58	5 32	4 08	6 55	5 34	4 00	23d 2h 18m ev.
19	THUR.		6 56	5 33	5 03	6 53	5 35	4 55	
20	FRI.		6 54	5 34	5 48	6 52	5 37	5 41	75th MERIDIAN.
21	SATUR.		6 53	5 36	6 25	6 50	5 38	6 18	89th MERIDIAN.
22	SUN.		6 51	5 37	6 56	6 49	5 39	6 50	1d 10h 42m ev.
23	MON.		6 49	5 39	rises.	6 47	5 41	rises.	8d 8h 12m ev.
24	TUES.		6 47	5 40	6 27	6 45	5 42	6 29	15d 1h 29m ev.
25	WED.		6 46	5 42	7 30	6 44	5 44	7 31	23d 2h 18m ev.
26	THUR.		6 44	5 43	8 33	6 42	5 45	8 32	
27	FRI.	177—Hon. D. Mills asserts the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854-1886 did not benefit Canada.	6 43	5 44	9 37	6 41	5 46	9 35	75th MERIDIAN.
28	SATUR.		6 41	5 46	10 41	6 39	5 48	10 38	89th MERIDIAN.



HOME INDUSTRY



FREE TRADE

HOW IT WILL WORK.

In his speech at Pembroke, on October 21, 1890, Sir Richard Cartwright said: "Some men, whose opinions I respect, entertain objections to this (unrestricted reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary

for us, if we enter into such an arrangement, to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the mother country. Nor do I deny that that is an objection, and not a light one."—*Toronto Globe* report.

3rd Month.

MARCH, 1891.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.	70TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.				
1	SUN.	(9th), 1872. Mr. Blake, as Premier of Ontario, offers a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of Riel, who murdered Tom Scott. On the 24th of March, 1886, he voted censure on the Conservative government for executing Riel after he had caused the death of fifty more loyal Canadians.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Last quarter.....	3d	8d	10d
2	MON.		6 39	5 47	11 49	6 37	5 49	11 44	New Moon.....	1st	6h 51m m.	10d 5h 51m m.
3	TUES.		6 37	5 49	morn.	6 25	5 50	morn.	First quarter.....	17d	4h 11m m.	17d 4h 11m m.
4	WED.		6 35	5 50	0 54	6 31	5 51	0 53	Full Moon.....	25d	8h 12m m.	25d 8h 12m m.
5	THUR.		6 33	5 51	2 07	6 32	5 53	2 01				
6	FRID.		6 32	5 53	3 14	6 30	5 54	3 07				
7	SATUR.		6 30	5 54	4 14	6 29	5 55	4 06				
8	SUN.	(14th), 1879. Sir Leonard Tilley introduces the Conservative tariff to give protection to the Canadian workman, merchant, manufacturer and farmer, by reserving the home market for the home producer.	6 28	5 55	5 15	6 27	5 57	4 58				
9	MON.		6 26	5 57	5 46	6 25	5 58	5 41				
10	TUES.		6 24	5 58	sets.	6 23	5 59	sets.				
11	WED.		6 21	6 00	6 25	6 21	6 0	6 27				
12	THUR.		6 21	6 1	7 47	6 20	6 2	7 47				
13	FRID.		6 19	6 2	9 07	6 18	6 3	9 04				
14	SATUR.		9 17	6 4	10 25	6 16	6 4	10 20				
15	SUN.	Sir Richard Cartwright at Oakwood relates how he told manufacturers' deputations to go to the Devil, 1890.	6 15	6 5	11 42	6 14	6 5	11 36				
16	MON.		6 13	6 6	morn.	6 12	6 6	morn.				
17	TUES.		6 11	6 7	0 55	6 11	6 7	0 48				
18	WED.		6 9	6 9	2 00	6 9	6 9	1 52				
19	THUR.		6 7	6 10	2 57	6 7	6 10	2 48				
20	FRID.		6 6	6 11	3 47	6 5	6 11	3 39				
21	SATUR.		6 4	6 13	4 28	6 4	6 13	4 21				
22	SUN.	Mercier declares his purpose to help Liberals in Dominion elections in order to saddle Quebec's debt on the Federal treasury, 1890.	6 2	6 11	5 00	6 2	6 14	4 54				
23	MON.		6 00	6 15	5 26	6 0	6 15	5 21				
24	TUES.		5 58	6 17	5 49	5 58	6 16	5 45				
25	WED.		5 56	6 18	rises.	5 56	6 17	rises.				
26	THUR.		5 54	6 19	6 25	5 54	6 18	6 25				
27	FRID.		5 52	6 20	7 29	5 52	6 19	7 27				
28	SATUR.		5 50	6 22	8 34	5 50	6 21	8 31				
29	SUN.		5 48	6 23	9 41	5 49	6 22	9 37				
30	MON.		5 47	6 24	10 10	5 47	6 23	10 44				
31	TUES.		5 45	6 26	11 59	5 45	6 25	11 52				
			5 43	6 27	morn.	5 44	6 26	morn.				

The eagle grey is a rare old bird,
And the falcon's good and game,
And the fine old goose, when it turns
itself loose,
It gets there just the same.
But the boldest bird we have ever heard
(And we hear of them now and then),
Is the bird that still fights McKinley's
Bill,
The great Canadian hen.

When McKinley great goes on to state
That our hen is not a bird,
By the good old rule, he must be a
fool
(Although that's a pretty strong word),
For the eggs she lays are beyond all praise,
And they're relished beyond the sea,
For that grand old fowl makes the
Yankees howl,
For Canadian eggs for tea.



The Protector of Canada's Interests.

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

WHO HAS DONE LEAST FOR THE WORKMAN ?

THE LIBERALS :

Refused to take duty off tea and coffee and put it on articles that would aid the industries of the country.—*Journals, House of Commons*, 1877, p. 124.

Refused to consider protection to Canadian industries in levying the taxation necessary to make up the Cartwright deficit of \$1,460,000.—*House of Commons Debates*, 1878.

Voted against nearly every item in the Conservative protective tariff introduced in 1879.—*See House of Commons Debates*.

Voted for Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, whose surplus goods in 1876-'77-'78 and '79 were slaughtered in Canadian markets, forcing Canadian manufacturers to shut down, depriving

Canadian workmen of their means of livelihood and sending those in Montreal to labor on the Park Relief Works at seventy and eighty cents a day, and to get meals for their children and wives at the hands of charity in public soup kitchens.—*See Sessional Debates*, 1877-'78-'79 and '90.

Voted against the Canadian Pacific Railway charter and contract, predicted that it could not be completed, and did all in their power as a party to prevent its being completed. This railway gives direct employment to five thousand workmen, and indirectly affords work to many thousands outside.

Voted against the subsidies in aid of railways to open up to trade the undeveloped resources of the country and so add to the trade and the work of the people.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1891.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
1	WED.	(24th), 1889. Hon. Oliver Mowat refused privileges of floor in New York Legislature and asked to leave the chamber.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	7TH MERIDIAN.
2	THUR.		5 41	6 24	1 05	5 42	6 27	0 58	24 1h 30m m.
3	FRID.		5 39	6 29	2 06	5 40	6 28	1 59	24 8h 57m ev.
4	SATUR.		5 37	6 30	2 59	5 38	6 29	2 52	24 11h 40m ev.
5	SUN.		5 35	6 32	3 43	5 37	6 30	3 3	24 1h 30m m.
6	MON.		5 33	6 33	4 18	5 35	6 31	4 13	24 8h 40m ev.
7	TUES.		5 32	6 34	4 47	5 33	6 33	4 44	24 1h 30m m.
8	WED.	(28th), 1889. Bridge broken down from building in Broadway, New York, during Washington centennial celebration.	5 30	6 35	sets.	5 32	6 31	sets.	24 8h 40m ev.
9	THUR.		5 28	6 37	6 36	5 30	6 35	6 35	24 1h 30m m.
10	FRID.		5 26	6 38	7 56	5 28	6 36	7 51	24 8h 40m ev.
11	SATUR.		5 24	6 39	9 16	5 26	6 37	9 12	24 1h 30m m.
12	SUN.		5 22	6 41	10 34	5 24	6 38	10 28	24 8h 40m ev.
13	MON.		5 20	6 42	11 40	5 22	6 40	11 38	24 1h 30m m.
14	TUES.		5 18	6 44	morn.	5 21	6 41	morn.	24 8h 40m ev.
15	WED.	Mowat congratulates Mercier on his Quebec victory.	5 17	6 45	0 59	5 20	6 42	0 41	24 1h 30m m.
16	THUR.		5 14	6 46	1 41	5 18	6 43	1 35	24 8h 40m ev.
17	FRID.		5 13	6 47	2 24	5 16	6 44	2 21	24 1h 30m m.
18	SATUR.	New fast line of steamships established between Vancouver and Japan and China, 1888.	5 11	6 49	3 02	5 14	6 45	2 56	24 8h 40m ev.
19	SUN.		5 10	6 50	3 39	5 13	6 47	3 25	24 1h 30m m.
20	MON.		5 08	6 51	3 54	5 11	6 48	3 50	24 8h 40m ev.
21	TUES.		5 06	6 53	4 11	5 09	6 49	4 11	24 1h 30m m.
22	WED.	First cargo of Canadian cotton shipped to China (1883.)	5 05	6 54	4 33	5 08	6 50	4 32	24 8h 40m ev.
23	THUR.		5 03	6 55	4 52	5 06	6 52	4 42	24 1h 30m m.
24	FRID.		5 01	6 56	rises.	5 05	6 53	rises.	24 8h 40m ev.
25	SATUR.		4 59	6 58	7 31	5 03	6 54	7 25	24 1h 30m m.
26	SUN.		4 58	6 59	8 41	5 02	6 55	8 36	24 8h 40m ev.
27	MON.		4 55	7 00	9 51	5 00	6 56	9 41	24 1h 30m m.
28	TUES.		4 54	7 01	10 59	4 58	6 57	10 51	24 8h 40m ev.
29	WED.		4 53	7 03	morn.	4 57	6 59	11 55	24 1h 30m m.
30	THUR.		4 51	7 04	0 02	4 55	7 00	morn.	24 8h 40m ev.
			4 50	7 05	0 57	4 54	7 01	0 50	



Not to be caught with Chaff!

THE COUNTRY GROWS.

Municipal and Board of Health statistics show that since 1881, thirty-two cities and towns throughout Canada have increased their population by 280,000. These are samples of a general growth, and if accurate figures were available

other towns and cities would show a proportionate increase. (See figures on another page.) The conditions that brought about such a satisfactory result should not be lightly changed.

5th Month.

MAY, 1891.

31 Days.

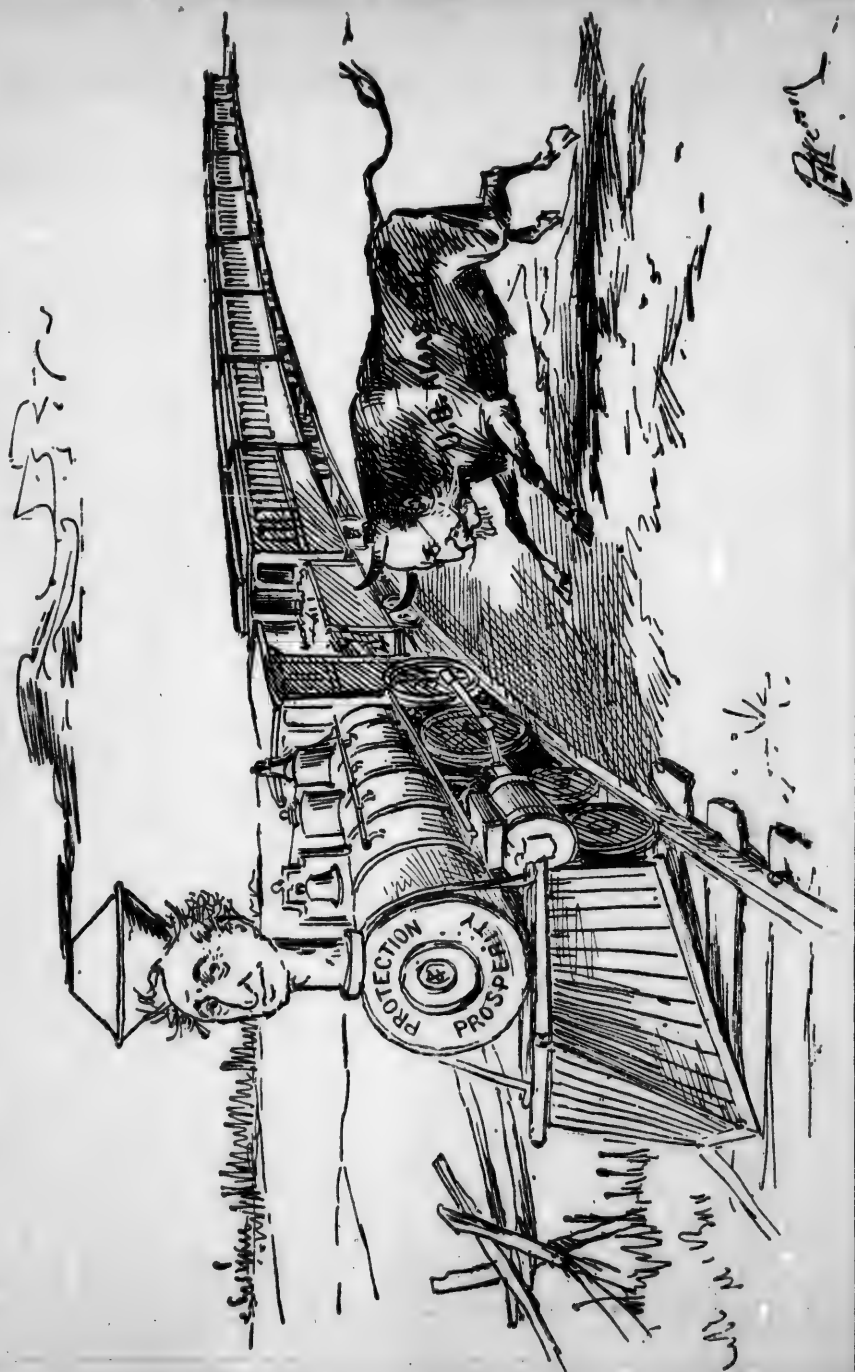
Day Month.	Day Week	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.	7TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	107TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.				
1	FRID.	(8th), 1889. Erastus Wiman,	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Last quarter.....	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
2	SATUR.	before United States Senate	4 48	7 6	1 42	4 52	7 2	1 36	New Moon.....	1d 1h 16m m.	1d 1h 16m m.	1d 1h 16m m.
3	SUN.	railroad committee in New	4 47	7 7	2 19	4 51	7 3	2 14	First quarter.....	1d 1h 4m m.	1d 1h 4m m.	1d 1h 4m m.
4	MON.	York, declares commercial	4 46	7 9	2 49	4 50	7 4	2 40	Full Moon.....	1d 1h 26m m.	1d 1h 26m m.	1d 1h 26m m.
5	TUES.	union to be a preliminary to	4 44	7 10	3 15	4 48	7 5	3 14	Last quarter.....	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
6	WED.	the annexation of Canada;	4 43	7 11	3 38	4 47	7 7	3 33		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
7	THUR.	that Canada cannot remain as	4 41	7 13	4 01	4 46	7 8	4 02		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
8	FRID.	it is; that after the death of	4 40	7 14	4 25	4 45	7 9	4 28		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
9	SATUR.	Sir John Macdonald will come	4 39	7 15	sets.	4 43	7 10	sets.		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
10	SUN.	the deluge.	4 37	7 16	9 21	4 42	7 11	9 17		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
11	MON.	—	4 36	7 18	10 34	4 41	7 13	10 26		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
12	TUES.	—	4 1	7 19	11 34	4 39	7 14	11 25		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
13	WED.	(12th), 1889. Government re-	4 31	7 20	morn.	4 38	7 15	morn.		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
14	THUR.	solutions to abrogate C. P. R.	4 32	7 21	0 23	4 37	7 16	0 15		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
15	FRID.	monopoly contract in North-	4 31	7 22	1 02	4 36	7 17	0 55		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
16	SATUR.	west carried by a vote of 52,	4 30	7 23	1 33	4 35	7 18	1 28		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
17	SUN.	the Liberals opposing. (Com-	4 28	7 25	1 59	4 34	7 19	1 53		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
18	M. N.	mons Debates, 1889.	4 27	7 26	2 20	4 33	7 20	2 17		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
19	TUES.	—	4 26	7 27	2 39	4 32	7 21	2 37		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
20	WED.	—	4 25	7 28	2 57	4 31	7 22	2 57		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
21	THUR.	Opening Canadian Pacific	4 24	7 29	3 15	4 30	7 23	3 16		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
22	FRID.	Railway reduces cost of ten	4 23	7 30	3 34	4 29	7 24	3 36		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
23	SATUR.	five cents per pound by cheap-	4 22	7 31	rises.	4 28	7 25	rises.		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
24	SUN.	ening freights from China and	4 21	7 32	7 38	4 27	7 26	7 32		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
25	MON.	Japan, 1886.	4 20	7 33	8 48	4 26	7 27	8 41		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
26	TUES.	—	4 19	7 34	9 55	4 25	7 28	9 48		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
27	WED.	—	4 18	7 35	10 54	4 24	7 29	10 47		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
28	THUR.	Canada's unrestricted offer to	4 17	7 36	11 43	4 24	7 30	11 36		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
29	FRID.	negotiate for a reciprocity	4 17	7 37	morn.	4 24	7 31	morn.		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
30	SATUR.	treaty refused by United	4 16	7 38	0 22	4 23	7 32	0 16		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
31	SUN.	States Government (1887.)	4 16	7 39	0 53	4 23	7 33	0 49		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.
			4 15	7 40	1 19	4 22	7 34	1 17		1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.	1d 1h 51m m.

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
Till Bill McKinley came and said
"A tax on that must go.

"We cannot see our Yankee lambs
So innocent and dear,
Get busted up by pauper wools
Which come from Europe here.

"Oh, no, my dear, it cannot be,"
The great McKinley cried,
"Two cents a pound goes on its flesh
And thirty on its hide."

Then Mary sheared that lamb so close
That it was nearly bald,
And in its woe the tariff bill
Some awful names it called.



WHO ARE THE FARMER'S FRIENDS?

THE CONSERVATIVES:

Have established experimental farms at Ottawa, Brandon, Indian Head, Agazziz, B.C., and Nappan, N.S.

Have conducted experiments of value to the farmer as to the best seeds suited for cultivation in the various latitudes of Canada, and the best means of cultivating them.

Have appointed Professor Robertson, the best authority in North America, to be dairy commissioner, and published regular bulletins prepared by him for the information of farmers.

Have imported the best English seed barley for the improvement of that grain in Canada.

Have given protection against the farm products of the Western States whose competition has made agriculture largely unprofitable in New England.

THE LIBERALS:

Have presented resolutions in Parliament and intrigued at Washington for free trade and unrestricted reciprocity with a nation that raises and exports more farm products than Canada.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1891.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
1	MON.	(20th), 1882. The constituencies, after three years' experience, endorsed the National Policy of the Conservative government by returning a majority of Conservatives to the House of Commons in the general election.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	New Moon.....
2	TUES.		4 15	7 41	1 43	4 22	7 35	1 42	First quarter.....
3	WED.		4 14	7 42	2 05	4 21	7 35	2 05	Full Moon.....
4	THUR.		4 13	7 43	2 28	4 20	7 36	2 30	Last quarter.....
5	FRID.		4 13	7 44	2 52	4 20	7 37	2 53	
6	SATUR.		4 12	7 44	3 20	4 19	7 38	3 26	
7	SUN.		4 12	7 45	sets.	4 19	7 38	sets.	
8	MON.		4 12	7 46	9 11	4 19	7 39	9 11	
9	TUES.		4 11	7 46	10 14	4 19	7 39	10 06	
10	WED.		4 11	7 47	10 59	4 18	7 40	10 51	
11	THUR.	(30th), 1890. Close of Public Accounts for the year 18 9-90 shows a surplus of \$4,042 2 8. This is a Conservative record.	4 11	7 48	morn.	4 18	7 41	11 27	
12	FRID.		4 11	7 49	0 10	4 18	7 42	morn.	
13	SATUR.		4 11	7 50	0 13	4 18	7 42	0 19	
14	SUN.		4 10	7 50	0 43	4 18	7 43	0 41	
15	MON.	Construction Sault Ste. Marie canal begun, 1889.	4 10	7 50	1 02	4 18	7 43	1 01	
16	TUES.		4 10	7 51	1 20	4 18	7 44	1 20	
17	WED.		4 10	7 51	1 38	4 18	7 44	1 39	
18	THUR.	Bounty granted by Conservative government to fishermen of Maritime provinces.	4 10	7 51	1 58	4 18	7 44	2 01	
19	FRID.		4 10	7 52	2 22	4 18	7 44	2 26	
20	SATUR.		4 11	7 52	2 53	4 18	7 45	2 58	
21	SUN.		4 11	7 52	3 32	4 18	7 45	3 39	
22	MON.	Export egg trade with England successfully established, 1890.	4 11	7 52	rises.	4 18	7 45	rises.	
23	TUES.		4 11	7 53	9 18	4 18	7 45	9 11	
24	WED.		4 12	7 53	10 22	4 19	7 45	10 16	
25	THUR.		4 12	7 53	10 56	4 19	7 45	10 52	
26	FRID.	Blake declares at Malvern that high Custom duties must be maintained and manufacturers have nothing to fear, 1887.	4 12	7 53	11 25	4 20	7 45	11 22	
27	SATUR.		4 13	7 53	11 49	4 20	7 45	11 47	
28	SUN.		4 13	7 53	morn.	4 20	7 45	morn.	
29	MON.		4 13	7 53	0 11	4 21	7 45	0 11	
30	TUES.		4 14	7 53	0 33	4 21	7 45	0 35	

MOON'S PHASES.

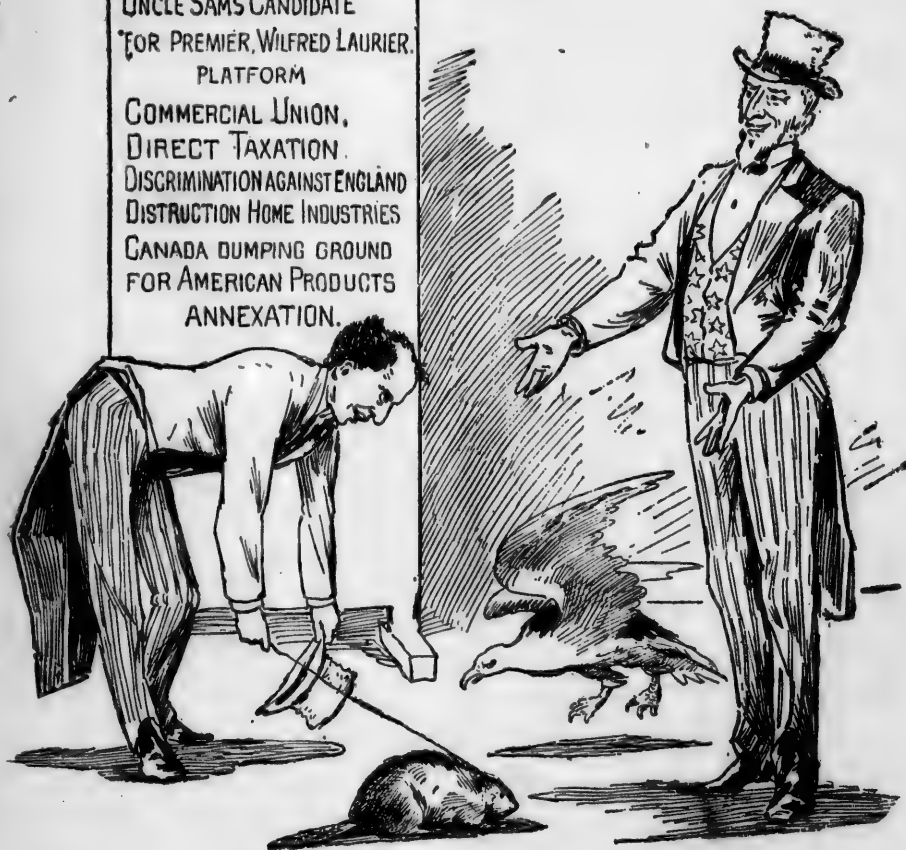
70th MERIDIAN.

90th MERIDIAN.

15th MERIDIAN.

UNCLE SAM'S CANDIDATE
FOR PREMIER, WILFRED LAURIER.
PLATFORM

COMMERCIAL UNION,
DIRECT TAXATION.
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ENGLAND
DISTRIBUTION HOME INDUSTRIES
CANADA DUMPING GROUND
FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS
ANNEXATION.



THE LEADER OF ALL.

You may search among the leaders, who
in action or debate
Sway the passions of the people, or direct
affairs of state,
But there is not one among them, the
whole wide world upon,
That is half so loved and honored as
Our grand old man, Sir John.

He found us but a colony, and has a
nation made ;
His rule gave us a confidence that ne'er
can be dismayed ;

His policy's the wisest the sun e'er shone
upon ;
He has wonders done for Canada,
Our veteran, Sir John.

No wonder we are proud of him and hold
his name revered,
Few more sagacious pilots the ship of
state have steered ;
Yet he's plain and simple like ourselves,
There are no flies upon
That typical Canadian,
Our good, old, plain, Sir John.

7th Month.

JULY, 1891.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
1	WED.	(1st), 1867. Confederation of	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	New Moon.....
2	THUR.	Canada inaugurated under	4 15	7 52	0 56	4 22	7 45	1 0	First quarter.....
3	FRID.	Conservative Premier Sir	4 15	7 52	1 22	4 22	7 45	1 27	Full Moon.....
4	SATUR.	John A. Macdonald.	4 16	7 51	1 52	4 23	7 45	1 50	Last quarter.....
5	SUN.	—	4 17	7 51	2 31	4 23	7 45	2 39	
6	MON.	(12th), 1888. Quebec Legisla-	4 17	7 51	sets.	4 24	7 44	sets.	
7	TUES.	ture under a Liberal Premier	4 18	7 51	8 53	4 25	7 44	8 45	
8	WED.	(Mr. Mercier), finally passes	4 19	7 50	9 32	4 25	7 43	9 25	
9	THUR.	act to give the Jesuits	4 19	7 50	10 02	4 26	7 43	9 57	
10	FRID.	\$100,000 compensation for	4 20	7 49	10 27	4 27	7 43	10 23	
11	SATUR.	their confiscated estates,	4 21	7 49	10 48	4 27	7 42	10 45	
12	SUN.	against the protest of Messrs.	4 22	7 48	11 06	4 28	7 42	11 05	
13	MON.	Owens and Hall, both Con-	4 23	7 48	11 24	4 29	7 41	11 24	
14	TUES.	servatives.	4 23	7 47	11 42	4 30	7 40	11 43	
15	WED.	—	4 24	7 43	morn.	4 31	7 40	morn.	
16	THUR.	Secretary Blaine says at	4 25	7 46	0 01	4 31	7 39	0 04	
17	FRID.	Calais, Maine, that Canadians	4 26	7 44	0 23	4 32	7 38	0 28	
18	SATUR.	can have free access to United	4 27	7 41	0 49	4 33	7 37	0 55	
19	SUN.	States market only by becom-	4 28	7 43	1 23	4 34	7 37	1 30	
20	MON.	ing American citizens, 1888.	4 29	7 42	2 07	4 35	7 35	2 14	
21	TUES.	—	4 30	7 41	3 03	4 36	7 35	3 10	
22	WED.	—	4 31	7 40	rises.	4 37	7 34	rises.	
23	THUR.	Liberal leadership put into	4 32	7 39	8 54	4 38	7 33	8 49	
24	FRID.	commission.	4 33	7 38	9 26	4 39	7 33	9 22	
25	SATUR.	—	4 34	7 37	9 52	4 40	7 32	9 50	
26	SUN.	Wiman arranges with friends	4 35	7 36	10 16	4 41	7 31	10 16	
27	MON.	in Washington to work com-	4 36	7 35	10 38	4 42	7 30	10 31	
28	TUES.	mmercial union in the interest	4 37	7 34	11 00	4 43	7 29	11 03	
29	WED.	of Canadian Liberals, 1888.	4 38	7 33	11 25	4 44	7 27	11 30	
30	THUR.	—	4 40	7 32	11 54	4 45	7 25	12 00	
31	FRID.	—	4 41	7 31	morn.	4 46	7 25	morn.	
			4 42	7 29	0 39	4 47	7 24	0 37	

MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
New Moon.....	5d 10h 59m ev.	5d 9h 59m ev.	5d 8h 59m ev.
First quarter.....	14d 0h 29m m.	13d 11h 29m ev.	13d 10h 29m ev.
Full Moon.....	21d 8h 54m m.	21d 7h 54m m.	21d 6h 54m m.
Last quarter.....	27d 11h 38m ev.	27d 10h 38m ev.	27d 9h 38m ev.



Miss Canada.—I think I'll continue to row with John A. He pulls a strong and steady oar.

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THE GREAT CANADIAN HEN.

How did the good Canadian hen
Delight her eggs to lay,
That we may pack and ship them to
Our friends across the way?

When Bill McKinley came along
His face with wrath did shine,
He said—"No Yankee laid those eggs"
They're laid across the line.

"Shall Yankees' hens no safeguards have,
When they are on the lay?
From this time forth all hens' eggs shall
Five cents per dozen pay.

"At present birds' eggs come in free,
To that I've pledged my word;
But from my tariff point of view,
A hen is not a bird."

And yet the bold Canadian hen
Continues still to lay;
Unmoved by Bill McKinley's talk
She does so to this day.

And still we buy and pack and ship,
Although McKinley fumes,
Because he sees the duty's paid
By the party who consumes.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1891.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	80TH MERIDIAN.	107TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.				
1	SATUR.	(21st, 1858. United States	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	New Moon.....	4d 0h 12m ev.	4d 11h 12m m.	4d 10h 12m m.
2	SUN.	Congress rejects the Bayard-	4 43	7 23	1 11	4 48	7 23	1 22	First quarter.....	12d 4h 12m ev.	12d 3h 12m ev.	12d 2h 12m ev.
3	MON.	Cumbarlain fishery treaty to	4 44	7 17	2 05	4 41	7 22	2 11	Full Moon.....	19d 4h 28m ev.	19d 3h 28m ev.	19d 2h 28m ev.
4	TUES.	settle the disputes between	4 45	7 26	3 04	4 40	7 20	3 12	Last quarter.....	26d 7h 5m m.	26d 6h 5m m.	26d 5h 5m m.
5	WED.	Canada and the United States.	4 47	7 24	4 09	4 52	7 19	4 16				
6	THUR.	----	4 48	7 23	5 08	4 53	7 18	sets.				
7	FRID.		4 49	7 22	6 52	4 51	7 15	8 48				
8	SATUR.	(23rd. President Cleveland	4 50	7 20	9 12	4 53	7 15	9 09				
9	SUN.	sends message to Congr as re-	4 51	7 19	9 29	4 51	7 14	9 28				
10	MON.	commending the withdrawal	4 52	7 17	9 46	4 57	7 12	9 46				
11	TUES.	of bonding privileges accorded	4 54	7 15	10 04	4 53	7 11	10 06				
12	WED.	Canadian goods in transit	4 55	7 14	10 21	4 59	7 9	10 28				
13	THUR.	through United States terri-	4 57	7 12	10 48	5 0	7 8	10 53				
14	FRID.	tory.	4 57	7 10	11 17	5 1	7 6	11 23				
15	SATUR.	----	4 58	7 9	11 55	5 2	7 5	morn.				
16	SUN.		5 00	7 7	morn.	5 4	7 3	0 02				
17	MON.	(25th. Hon. Mr. Laurier, at	5 1	7 6	0 45	5 5	7 2	0 53				
18	TUES.	St. Thomas, accuses Conserva-	5 2	7 4	1 47	5 6	7 0	1 54				
19	WED.	tive government of unfriendli-	5 3	7 3	3 10	5 7	6 59	3 06				
20	THUR.	ness to United States, and so	5 5	7 2	rises.	5 8	6 57	rises.				
21	FRID.	provoking retaliation. Con-	5 6	7 00	7 52	5 9	6 56	7 49				
22	SATUR.	servative government had re-	5 7	6 58	8 17	5 10	6 54	8 15				
23	SUN.	solved to maintain Canada's	5 8	6 51	8 40	5 12	6 51	8 41				
24	MON.	rights under treaty of 1818,	5 10	6 51	9 13	5 13	6 51	9 05				
25	TUES.	and so keep Canadian fish for	5 11	6 53	9 28	5 14	6 49	9 32				
26	WED.	Canadian fishermen.	5 12	6 51	9 53	5 15	6 47	10 02				
27	THUR.	----	5 13	6 41	10 39	5 15	6 46	10 37				
28	FRID.		5 15	6 47	11 11	5 17	6 44	11 19				
29	SATUR.	Deposits of the people in the	5 16	6 45	12 00	5 18	6 42	morn.				
30	SUN.	banks increased \$120,000,000	5 17	6 44	morn.	5 19	6 41	0 09				
31	MON.	since 1878.	5 18	6 43	0 57	5 20	6 40	1 05				
			5 19	6 40	2 00	5 22	6 38	2 07				



*He won't be happy
till he gets it!*

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THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

HOW A POLICY WAS LOST.

It is usual in all countries,
Where the people have a voice,
To have two lines of policy
From which to make their choice.

The government support one line
And on it take their stand.
The opposition have one, too,
To put before the land.

But in this growing Canada
We find there is but one,
For the Liberals have no platform
To take their stand upon.

Their policy (if such it be),
Is simply to deny
Whate'er the Cabinet might say
And brand it as a lie.

They do not make a single move
To help the country on,
They simply sit in Parliament
To rail at old Sir John.

Yet once they had a policy
(At least so people say),
Till Laurier fired his musket off
And blew it clean away.

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
1	TUES.	(18th), 1878. People at the	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	New Moon.....
2	WED.	general elections pronounced	5 21	6 38	3 05	5 23	6 56	3 11	First quarter.....
3	THUR.	for protection on the issue—free	5 22	6 36	4 11	5 21	6 34	4 16	Full Moon.....
4	FRID.	trade or protection—presented	5 23	6 34	sets.	5 25	6 32	sets.	Last quarter.....
5	SATUR.	to them by the two parties, de-	5 24	6 33	7 35	5 26	6 31	7 34	2nd 3d
6	SUN.	feating Sir Richard Cart-	5 25	6 31	7 52	5 27	6 29	7 52	11d 4h
7	MON.	wright, the free trade Finance	5 27	6 29	8 10	5 28	6 27	8 11	18d 0h
8	TUES.	Minister, in Centre Wellin-	5 28	6 27	8 29	5 30	6 25	8 31	2nd 6h
9	WED.	ton. This verdict has been	5 29	6 25	8 51	5 31	6 23	8 55	7m
10	THUR.	twice endorsed since—on the	5 30	6 23	9 17	5 32	6 21	9 23	7m
11	FRID.	20th June, 1882, and on the	5 32	6 21	9 50	5 33	6 20	9 57	ev.
12	SATUR.	21st February, 1887, on each	5 33	6 19	10 33	5 34	6 18	10 41	2nd 11h
13	SUN.	occasion a majority of the	5 34	6 17	11 27	5 35	6 16	11 35	17d 11h
14	MON.	House of Commons favorable	5 36	6 15	morn.	5 36	6 14	morn.	21d ev.
15	TUES.	to protection being returned.	5 37	6 13	0 31	5 38	6 12	0 41	3d 2h
16	WED.	—	5 38	6 11	1 51	5 39	6 10	1 57	11d 6h
17	THUR.	—	5 39	6 09	3 13	5 40	6 08	3 13	18d 0h
18	FRID.	Sir Charles Tupper makes a	5 41	6 07	4 37	5 41	6 07	4 40	2nd 5h
19	SATUR.	loan in London for the	5 42	6 06	6 02	5 43	6 05	6 03	7m
20	SUN.	Dominion at 3 per cent.	5 43	6 04	rises.	5 44	6 03	rises.	ev.
21	MON.	—	5 44	6 02	7 27	5 45	6 01	7 31	24d
22	TUES.	—	5 45	6 00	7 53	5 46	6 00	7 58	3d 1h
23	WED.	Sweeping Democratic success	5 47	5 58	8 27	5 47	5 53	8 33	11d 4h
24	THUR.	in the United States. McKin-	5 48	5 56	9 07	5 48	5 50	9 14	18d 4h
25	FRID.	ley defeated and his tariff	5 49	5 54	9 54	5 49	5 51	10 02	2nd 4h
26	SATUR.	doomed.—November, 1890.	5 50	5 52	10 49	5 51	5 52	10 57	7m
27	SUN.	—	5 52	5 51	11 51	5 52	5 50	11 59	ev.
28	MON.	—	5 53	5 49	morn.	5 53	5 48	morn.	3d 1h
29	TUES.	—	5 54	5 47	0 56	5 54	5 47	1 03	11d 4h
30	WED.	—	5 55	5 45	2 03	5 55	5 45	2 08	18d 4h
		—	5 57	5 43	3 08	5 56	5 43	3 11	2nd 4h



A Temperance Story with a Political Moral.

AN OLD TEMPERANCE STORY WITH A POLITICAL MORAL.

There lived in an English town once, a workman—a genuine good fellow—whose popular name among his friends was Jack. Like many others, he frequently stopped at the local public house. This practice finally became a habit so strong that it cost him most of his wages. His family became poor, and he himself suffered in health as in pocket, and had to look to charity for the means of subsistence. A friend remonstrated with him; pointed out the error of his ways, and persuaded him to try a new policy. He ceased drinking, took a new road going to and returning from work, and by-and-by a visible reform in his appearance was noticed. His family were well clothed and well fed and himself in good health.

One day business took him past his old haunt, and he met the landlord standing at the door. Boniface greeted him kindly, asked what had become of him for months, and enquired after his health.

Jack explained that his health was excellent; but he was troubled with a hard lump on his side, which he pointed to the landlord, in the neighborhood of his pocket. The landlord pitied him, and remarked that he thought his change in habits was the cause of the complaint, which would soon disappear if he was to take his beer regularly.

Jack's reply was, that he quite agreed with this; but, on the whole, he rather liked the "lump," which he drew from his pocket and displayed to his listener's gaze a bag filled with shillings, the result of his savings under a policy of sobriety. Then he passed on.

The Canadian workman has a hard lump in the shape of fifty-two millions of dollars, in the savings banks, which he accumulated under a protective policy. He does not want a return to free trade, soup kitchens and relief works.

A Temperance Story with a Political Moral.

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1891.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
1	THUR.	(21st). 1880. Sir John Macdonald's government signs contract for construction of Canadian Pacific Railway. On the 15th December following Mr. Blake said the contract was worthy only of rejection and that the country would take the earliest opportunity to inflict a summary punishment upon the persons who had taken advantage of the opportunity to betray her most vital and material interests.—[Commons Debates, 1880, p. 105.] On the 20th June, 1882, the people had the opportunity Mr. Blake referred to and emphatically endorsed the Conservative government's Pacific Railway policy by defeating the Liberals.	h. m. 5 58	h. m. 5 41	h. m. 4 12	h. m. 5 57	h. m. 5 41	h. m. 4 14	New Moon.....
2	FRID.		5 59	5 39	sets.	5 58	5 39	sets.	First quarter.....
3	SATUR.		6 00	5 37	6 16	5 59	5 38	6 17	Full Moon.....
4	SUN.		6 2	5 35	6 34	6 00	5 36	6 37	Last quarter.....
5	MON.		6 3	5 33	6 55	6 2	5 34	6 59	
6	TUES.		6 4	5 32	7 19	6 3	5 32	7 25	
7	WED.		6 5	5 29	7 50	6 4	5 30	7 57	
8	THUR.		6 7	5 28	8 29	6 5	5 29	8 37	
9	FRID.		6 8	5 16	9 17	6 7	5 27	9 25	
10	SATUR.		6 9	5 21	10 16	6 8	5 25	10 24	
11	SUN.		6 1	5 22	1 28	0 9	5 23	11 35	
12	MON.		7 12	5 20	morn.	6 10	5 22	morn.	
13	TUES.		6 13	5 19	0 46	6 12	5 20	0 52	
14	WED.		6 15	5 17	2 07	6 13	5 19	2 11	
15	THUR.		6 16	5 15	3 29	6 14	5 17	3 31	
16	FRID.		6 17	5 13	4 51	6 15	5 15	4 52	
17	SATUR.		6 19	5 12	rises.	6 17	5 14	rises.	
18	SUN.		6 20	5 10	5 11	6 18	5 12	5 55	
19	MON.		6 22	5 8	6 21	6 19	5 10	6 27	
20	TUES.		6 2	5 6	6 58	6 20	5 9	7 06	
21	WED.		5 24	5 5	7 43	6 2	5 7	7 52	
22	THUR.		6 25	5 3	8 33	6 23	5 6	8 46	
23	FRID.		6 27	5 1	9 40	6 24	5 4	9 48	
24	SATUR.		6 28	5 00	10 46	6 25	5 3	10 53	
25	SUN.	Experiments at farms established by Dominion government, 1885.	6 30	4 58	11 52	6 27	5 2	11 53	
26	MON.		6 31	4 56	morn.	6 28	5 0	morn.	
27	TUES.		6 32	4 55	0 57	6 29	4 59	1 02	
28	WED.		6 31	4 53	2 02	6 31	4 57	2 05	
29	THUR.		6 35	4 52	3 05	6 32	4 56	3 06	
30	FRID.	Sir John Macdonald's Government abolishes the duties on tea and coffee (1881.)	6 37	4 50	4 08	6 33	4 54	4 08	
31	SATUR.		6 38	4 49	5 12	6 35	4 52	5 11	

MOON'S PHASES.

75° N. MERIDIAN.

9° N. MERIDIAN.

105° N. MERIDIAN.



BEFORE USING



FREE TRADE MIXTURE.

WARRANTED TO KILL
THE MOST AGGRAVATED
CASE OF PROSPERITY

AFTER USING

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

THE MOURNFUL PARTY.

See the faces of the Grits,
Grizzly Grits.
What a woe begone expression at present
o'er them flits.
They are thinking—thinking deeply
How to run this country cheaply,
And they wonder
How in thunder
It is going to be done.

On a platform of negation, which the wis-
dom of the nation
Many years ago discovered was not fit to
stand upon,
They would own the country's coffers
And would tempt our votes with offers
Concerning reciprocity, which for Yankees
would be fun.

And they have but one ambition,
With the shades of opposition
To be quits.

But the people—they who vote—of their
twaddle take no note,
For they know the dismal, dreary, direful
dole

Of the Grits.

Of the moribund, morose and melancholy
Grits.

Grits, Grits, Grits.

The disaffected, oft-detested, ne'er elected
Grits,

Grits, Grits, Grits.

The greedy, grubby, garrulous old
Grits.

11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1891.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.				
1	SUN.	(5th), 1889. Hon. Mr. Mercier	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	New Moon.....			
2	MON.	pays over \$400,000 grant to	6 39	4 47	5 00	6 36	4 51	5 04	First quarter.....	1d 33m ev.		
3	TUES.	Father Turgeon, representa-	6 41	4 46	5 23	6 37	4 50	5 29	Full Moon.....	9d 3h 4m m.		
4	WED.	tive of the Jesuits. N. B.—	6 42	4 45	5 51	6 30	4 48	5 58	Last quarter.....	15d 7h 16m ev.		
5	THUR.	The payment of the Protes-	6 44	4 43	6 26	6 40	4 47	6 34		23d 3h 26m m.		
6	FRID.	tant portion has not yet been	6 45	4 41	7 13	6 42	4 46	7 21				
7	SATUR.	made.	6 46	4 40	8 09	6 43	4 45	8 17				
8	SUN.	—	6 48	4 39	9 15	6 44	4 44	9 23				
9	MON.	—	6 49	4 38	10 19	6 45	4 42	10 33				
10	TUES.	Canadians attracted to Dakota	6 50	4 37	11 46	6 46	4 41	11 51				
11	WED.	by Liberal speeches return to	6 52	4 35	morn.	6 48	4 40	morn.				
12	THUR.	Manitoba.—1888-'89-'90.	6 53	4 34	1 04	6 50	4 39	1 03				
13	FRID.	—	6 55	4 33	2 24	6 50	4 37	2 26				
14	SATUR.	—	6 56	4 32	3 44	6 52	4 36	3 44				
15	SUN.	—	6 57	4 31	5 05	6 53	4 35	5 22				
16	MON.	Sir Richard Cartwright favors	6 59	4 30	6 28	6 54	4 34	6 23				
17	TUES.	direct taxation of Canadian	7 0	4 29	rises.	6 56	4 34	rises.				
18	WED.	people.—Repeated speeches.	7 2	4 28	5 32	6 57	4 33	5 40				
19	THUR.	—	7 3	4 27	6 23	6 58	4 32	6 31				
20	FRID.	—	7 4	4 26	7 23	7 0	4 31	7 31				
21	SATUR.	—	7 6	4 25	8 28	7 1	4 30	8 36				
22	SUN.	—	7 7	4 24	9 37	7 2	4 30	9 44				
23	MON.	—	7 8	4 23	10 46	7 3	4 29	10 51				
24	TUES.	—	7 9	4 23	11 52	7 4	4 28	11 55				
25	WED.	—	7 11	4 22	morn.	7 6	4 28	morn.				
26	THUR.	—	7 12	4 22	0 55	7 7	4 27	0 57				
27	FRID.	—	7 13	4 21	1 57	7 8	4 26	1 57				
28	SATUR.	—	7 15	4 20	3 00	7 9	4 26	2 50				
29	SUN.	—	7 16	4 20	4 04	7 10	4 25	4 02				
30	MON.	—	7 17	4 19	5 10	7 11	4 25	5 06				
			7 18	4 10	6 18	7 13	4 25	6 12				

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867....	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1867....	Feb'y. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872....	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.K., &c.	Oct. 5, 1878....	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c.	Aug. 18, 1883....	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888....	June 11, 1888

THE CABINET—1890.

Premier and Minister of Railways and Canals	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, P.C., G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. (Oxon.), Q.C.
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Q.C.
“ Customs	“ Mackenzie Bowell.
“ Militia	“ Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
“ Agriculture.....	“ John Carling.
“ Inland Revenue	“ John Costigan.
Without Portfolio	“ Frank Smith.
Secretary of State	“ Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, LL.D., Q.C.
Minister of Justice	“ Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
“ Finance	“ George Eulas Foster.
“ Without Portfolio...	“ John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, D.C.L., Q.C.
“ Marine and Fisheries	“ Charles Hibbert Tupper, LL.B.
Postmaster-General.....	“ John Graham Haggart.
Minister of Interior.....	“ Edgar Dewdney.
President of the Council.....	“ C. C. Colby.

JESUITS' ESTATES QUESTION.

The Secretary of State for Canada has been instructed by His Excellency the Governor General to cause to be published for general information the following two reports made by the Attorney General and Solicitor General of England, on the act passed by the legislature of the Province of Quebec, intitled : “An Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates.”

Law Officers to Colonial Office :

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE, July 9th, 1889.

We have taken the matter into our consideration and, in obedience to Your Lordship's commands, have the honor to report—

That, in our opinion, the decision arrived at by the Governor General not to interfere with the operation of the Provincial act in question was right and constitutional.

We have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD E. WEBSTER.
EDWARD CLARKE.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford.

Law Officers of the Crown to Lord Knutsford :

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE, 31st July, 1889.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have the honor to report—

That we are of opinion that the act was clearly within the powers of the Provincial Legislature, and that there is no ground for a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) RICHARD E. WEBSTER.
EDWARD CLARKE.

The Right Honorable Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G., etc., etc.

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

When Mercier grasped the helm of state
The surplus on the Treasury's plate
He started in to dissipate,
Alone.

To conquerors belong the spoil,
The fruits of the electors' toil
Are his to spend by rules of Hoyle,
Alone.

It did not take him long to spend,
But now that he's come to the end
He seeks some Shylock who will lend
A loan.

His heelers now demand their pay;
He may not last another day;
How's he to get it? Why, they say,
A loan.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1891.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	FOR MONTREAL.			FOR TORONTO.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
1	TUES.	At this happy holiday month remember that in 1878, the last year of free trade in Canada, many working people in Montreal had to go to the public soup kitchens for their dinners. There has not been a public soup kitchen in Montreal since. The civic relief works were stopped when the factories started under protection.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	New Moon..... First quarter..... Full Moon..... Last quarter..... New Moon..... 75th MERIDIAN. New Moon..... First quarter..... Full Moon..... Last quarter..... New Moon..... 90th MERIDIAN. New Moon..... First quarter..... Full Moon..... Last quarter..... New Moon..... 105th MERIDIAN. New Moon..... First quarter..... Full Moon..... Last quarter..... New Moon.....
2	WED.		7 20	4 18	4 26	7 14	4 24	4 31	
3	THUR.		7 21	4 18	5 10	7 16	4 24	5 17	
4	FRID.		7 22	4 17	6 4	7 16	4 24	6 12	
5	SATUR.		7 23	4 17	7 07	7 17	4 23	7 15	
6	SUN.		7 24	4 17	8 19	7 18	4 23	8 26	
7	MON.		7 25	4 17	9 35	7 19	4 23	9 40	
8	TUES.		7 26	4 16	10 52	7 20	4 23	10 55	
9	WED.		7 27	4 16	morn.	7 21	4 23	morn.	
10	THUR.		7 28	4 16	0 09	7 22	4 23	0 11	
11	FRID.		7 29	4 16	1 26	7 23	4 23	1 26	
12	SATUR.		7 30	4 16	2 43	7 24	4 23	2 42	
13	SUN.		7 31	4 16	4 03	7 24	4 23	4 00	
14	MON.		7 32	4 16	5 23	7 25	4 23	5 18	
15	TUES.	(9th, 1890)—Mr. Mercier at Quebec says Conservative opposition is as much to blame as his government for extraordinary and dangerous increase in expenditure. This is the provincial version of Cartwright's "fly on the wheel" idea.	7 33	4 17	rises.	7 26	4 23	rises.	
16	WED.		7 33	4 17	4 7	7 27	4 24	4 15	
17	THUR.		7 31	4 17	5 04	7 28	4 24	5 13	
18	FRID.		7 35	4 17	6 09	7 28	4 24	6 17	
19	SATUR.		7 36	4 18	7 18	7 29	4 25	7 25	
20	SUN.		7 36	4 18	8 27	7 2	4 25	8 33	
21	MON.		7 37	4 19	9 35	7 30	4 26	9 39	
22	TUES.		7 37	4 19	10 41	7 30	4 26	10 43	
23	WED.		7 38	4 20	11 44	7 31	4 27	11 45	
24	THUR.		7 38	4 20	morn.	7 31	4 27	morn.	
25	FRID.		7 39	4 21	0 46	7 32	4 28	0 0	
26	SATUR.		7 39	4 22	1 49	7 32	4 28	1 45	
27	SUN.		7 39	4 22	2 54	7 33	4 29	2 51	
28	MON.		7 40	4 23	4 01	7 33	4 29	3 56	
29	TUES.		7 41	4 24	5 11	7 33	4 30	5 04	
30	WED.		7 40	4 24	6 19	7 34	4 31	6 11	
31	THUR.		7 40	4 25	7 23	7 34	4 31	7 15	
			7 40	4 26	8 23	7 34	4 32	8 15	

On December 5th, 1890, Mr. Shehyn, the Liberal Treasurer of Quebec, in his budget speech, announced that, though the Liberal Government collected \$800,000 a year more than its Conservative predecessor, it had yet, in four years, spent a loan of \$3,500,000 and piled up a floating debt of \$6,762,033, and that another loan for \$1,000,000—see speech of Mr. Desmarais, M.P.P. for St. Hyacinthe,—was necessary.

Do the people want this kind of Liberal economy in Dominion affairs?

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

Hon. Edward Blake, speaking at Malvern, Ontario, January 22nd, 1887, said on the subject of the Tariff:—"No man, I care not how convinced an advocate of free trade for Canada he may be, has yet suggested—no man, I believe, can suggest,—a practicable plan whereby our great revenue needs can be met otherwise than by the continued imposition of very high duties on goods similar to those we make, or can make, within our bounds, or on the raw materials. I invite the most ardent free-trader in public life to present a plausible solution of this problem: and I contend that he is bound to do so before he talks of free trade as practicable in Canada. I have not believed it soluble in my day; and any chance of its solubility, if chance there were, has been destroyed by the vast increase of our yearly charge and by the other conditions which have been created. The thing is removed from the domain of practical politics."

"Unfortunately, direct taxation is out of the Question in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces."—*Toronto Globe*, Oct. 13th, 1890.

The scheme of unrestricted reciprocity involves an assimilation of the tariffs of Canada and the United States. As Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, one of the fathers of the project, puts it, "the tariff would have to be the same in Canada and the United States, or there would be infinite fraud and disturbance of trade." The control of the joint-tariff would be vested in the Congress of the United States. All parties agreed on that point. For instance, the *Chicago Times*, discussing the proposition, said:—"It must not be forgotten that this proposition implies a complete surrender by the Dominion Parliament to the American Congress of all control over the principal source of the Dominion's revenue, the tariff. Whatever it may please the American Congress to do regarding the tariff, that the Dominion

Government must forthwith accept. Our Congress would have even more power over the Dominion under this arrangement than it would in the event of political union, because the people of the Dominion would have neither vote nor voice in Washington under the proposed commercial union, while they would have both under political union. Not only would our Congress prescribe and change at pleasure all the tariff taxes exacted from the people of Canada, but our executive officers and our courts would make all the rulings and decisions affecting rates for the Dominion as well as for the United States."

The *New York Evening Post*, one of the most reputable and influential journals in the United States, has also dealt with the subject of tariff control under a policy of unrestricted reciprocity, reaching this conclusion:—"If Canada agrees to have the same tariff as the United States, the making of it must, of necessity, be left to the American Congress, or, in other words, the power to tax the Canadians must be ceded to the United States, and the power to tax soon carries all other powers with it. It is just as well for everybody who is interested in this movement on either side of the line to bear this in mind. The United States cannot allow a small province like Canada to say what their import duties shall be, so that Canada would have to allow the United States—in fact, if not in form, to say what her import duties would be."

The foregoing quotations establish two points:—First, that in the opinion of Mr. Blake and the *Globe*, direct taxation in Canada is impracticable; secondly, that a common tariff would, under unrestricted reciprocity, prevail along the whole American sea-board. It is interesting, then, to enquire the effect upon the revenue of Canada of the proposed policy. We should lose the whole of the duties now collected on imports from the United States. These

amounted to \$7,371,148 in 1889. But under the operation of such a fiscal system as the McKinley tariff, Canada's imports from Great Britain would decline to one-fourth their present value, and the Customs collections would correspondingly decrease. Before the McKinley Bill became law, the United States bought annually from Great Britain to the amount of \$2.75 per head of population, while Canada buys to the annual value of \$8.50 to \$9 per head. If our imports from Great Britain were reduced to the American level, the loss of Customs revenue would be at least one-half, or \$4,725,000, on the basis of the collections in 1889. In these two items we stand to lose, nay, are absolutely certain to lose, \$12,100,000 of Customs revenue under unrestricted reciprocity. How is the amount to be made up? Mr. Blake and the *Globe* say not by direct taxation. Yet distasteful as such a measure would be, it is inevitable if the Liberal policy of free trade with the United States should prevail.

The project of unrestricted reciprocity involves discrimination against Great Britain, that is to say, American products are to be admitted free of duty into the Dominion, while British products will be subject to the tariff exactions of the McKinley Bill. Some opinions upon the propriety of such a course may be cited. As long ago as 1862, Sir Alex. Galt, then Minister of Finance of the old Province of Canada, dealt with the subject in a Memorandum to Council, in which he said:—"The undersigned can have no hesitation in stating to Your Excellency that, in his opinion, the project of an American Zollverein, to which the British provinces should become parties, is one wholly inconsistent with the maintenance of their connection with Great Britain, and also opposed, on its own merits, to the interests of the people of these provinces. It requires no great foresight to perceive that a zollverein means the imposition of duties by the Confederacy, on articles pro-

duced outside of the Confederacy, coupled with free trade among its members. In other words, Canada would be required to tax British goods while she admitted those of the United States free, a state of things that could only accompany the severance of all the ties of affection, nationality and interest that now unite Canada to the Mother Country. It would also be essentially against the interests of Canada,—Great Britain is to a far greater degree than the United States the market for Canadian produce—and commercial relations should therefore be extended with her, certainly not interfered with."

The late Hon. George Brown has put on record his views on the subject of trade relations with the United States. In 1870, when Mr. Ward introduced into Congress a bill for unrestricted reciprocity with Canada, Mr. Brown wrote:—"We, on our part, are not insensible of the loss and injury to both nations by the existence of a protective tariff, and all the troublesome and irritating incidentals to such exclusiveness on the part of our neighbours. But neither politically nor commercially does Canada need to change her position to secure a high degree of prosperity. In all that conduces to personal comfort and happiness, in the steady development of home and foreign trade, in the extension of public enterprise, in the flourishing condition of our farmers, and in the unlimited scope for the employment of a vast population, Canada has all that a nation can desire."

The Draft Treaty, negotiated in 1874 by Mr. Brown, acting for the Canadian Government, although wide in its scope, and embracing a number of manufactured articles, contemplated no discrimination against Great Britain. The evidence on this point is interesting. Defending the treaty from his place in the Senate in 1875, Mr. Brown said:—

"I come now to the objections which have been urged against the treaty from such quarters as entitle them to a formal

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

answer. The first of these is the allegation that the treaty discriminated against Great Britain in favour of the United States. Nothing could be more unfounded than this. It was perfectly understood from the opening of the negotiations that no article could be free from duty in regard to the United States that was not also free with regard to Great Britain, AND NOTHING ELSE WAS EVER CONTEMPLATED FOR A MOMENT."

There was a fear in England that differential duties were contemplated in the project of 1874, and representations were made to the Home authorities by British exporters. Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, and Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, assured them that it was not contemplated to discriminate against British goods. Lord Derby said:—"It was the bounden duty of Her Majesty's Government to insist that British trade should not be placed at a disadvantage, as compared with other countries, in any treaties which might be entered into on behalf of colonies; and also to forbid the imposition of differential duties in favour of the United States as against Great Britain, in any such treaty."

And he assured the deputation that "there was nothing in the proposed treaty to warrant the conclusion that the Canadian Government were in favour of such a distinction."

The *Toronto Mail*, discussing this question, stated:—"We are authorized by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie to state that Mr. Macdougall is entirely mistaken in supposing that discrimination was suggested, or proposed, or permitted under the project of 1874. Mr. Mackenzie adds that he and his colleagues individually, and as a cabinet, were strongly opposed to discrimination against English goods, and took special pains to provide against even the appearance of it."

It is pertinent to remark that no scheme of unrestricted reciprocity with the United

States can possibly succeed, except on the condition of tariff discrimination against Great Britain.

The Canadian Government has always favoured a liberal measure of reciprocity with the United States. The latest authoritative offer on the part of Canada was made by Sir Charles Tupper, as a member of the Fishery Commission, on December 3rd, 1887. It was an unrestricted offer to the United States to take up the whole question of the trade relations of the two countries and settle all differences in a broad and liberal treaty, the exact language of the offer being:—

"That, with the view of removing all causes of difference in connection with the fisheries, it is proposed by Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries that the fishermen of both countries shall have all the privileges enjoyed during the existence of the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington, in consideration of a mutual arrangement providing for greater freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada."

THE SHERMAN RESOLUTION.

In the month of September, 1890, Hon. John Sherman introduced the following resolution in the United States Senate:—

"That whenever it shall be certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada shall, by law or regulation, admit free of duty into all its ports coal mined in the United States, and shall make proclamation of the fact thereafter, while such law or regulation is in force, coal mined in the Dominion of Canada shall be admitted free of duty into all the ports of the United States, and whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangement with the United States as will result in the complete or partial removal of duties upon trade between Canada and the United States, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be designated to represent the Government of Canada to consider the best method of extending the trade relations between Canada and the United States, and to

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ascertain on what terms greater freedom of intercourse between the two countries can best be secured; and said commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress, and the necessary expenses of the commissioners appointed by the President, including their compensation at the rate of \$10 a day each for the time necessarily employed in said duty, shall be paid out of the appropriation for the collection of the customs revenue."

The good faith of the Dominion Government in its desire to secure reciprocal free trade with the United States was proved by the cordial reception this resolution of Mr. Sherman received in Canada. The Conservative press pronounced it a fair and reasonable method of procedure, and Federal Ministers intimated that, if adopted by the American Senate, it would be acted upon; but so hostile was opinion in the United States Senate on the question that Mr. Sherman withdrew his resolution without even challenging a vote upon it.

CANADA'S EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exports of agricultural produce from Canada to the United States in the year ending June 30th, 1889, were as follows:—

Horses.....	\$2,113,782	Flax.....	\$ 121,607
Cattle.....	483,266	Barley.....	6,454,663
Sheep.....	918,394	Beans.....	405,534
Poultry (live).....	110,793	Peas.....	312,650
Eggs.....	2,156,725	Hay.....	822,381
Poultry (dressed).....	51,732	Potatoes.....	192,576
Wool.....	216,918	Vegetables.....	52,660
Hides.....	454,105	Butter.....	7,879
Apples.....	230,108	Cheese.....	31,473
Malt.....	105,183	Wheat.....	26,591
		Straw.....	19,877

Total..... \$15,293,907

Our principal exports to the United States of farm produce consist of live stock, eggs, barley and hay, these aggregating more than three-fourths of the whole trade. Applying the late and the present American duties to our exports, we have this result:—

	Old duty.	New duty.
Horses.....	\$ 422,756	\$ 578,310
Calves.....	Free	71,720
Hogs.....	183	1,549
Sheep.....	183,660	130,831
Poultry, live.....	11,079	46,531
Butter.....	1,413	2,105
Cheese.....	11,891	17,845
Eggs.....		700,350
Mutton.....	739	1,479
Poultry, dressed.....	5,173	26,090
Apples, dried.....		3,113
Apples, green.....		723,000
Barley.....	692,450	2,480,350
Beans.....	50,282	12,128
Oats.....	1,678	2,417
Peas.....	62,530	49,804
Wheat.....	7,312	9,140
Wheat flour.....	1,662	2,078
Hay.....	164,616	329,252
Malt.....	26,364	53,319
Straw.....		5,912
Potatoes.....	107,659	173,417
Other vegetables.....	5,266	20,000

Totals..... \$2,038,451 \$5,001,024

The increase in the American duties is thus shown to be about three-fold, or from an average of 14 per cent. to an average of 40 per cent. Of the total increase of \$4,000,000 in the duties, one-half falls upon barley, \$703,000 on eggs, \$723,000 on apples, \$165,000 on hay, \$100,000 on horses, \$70,000 on potatoes, and \$75,000 on cattle. These are, indeed, the only items about which any concern need be felt, as the other articles of farm produce affected by the McKinley bill are not shipped to the United States to any considerable amount. We sold our neighbors in 1889, \$12,353,000 worth of barley, eggs, apples, hay, potatoes, horses and cattle, while of the same articles, we sold to other countries to the amount of \$6,800,000, or a little more than one-half as much as to the United States. In these seven items of export, Ontario's trade with the neighboring country amounted to \$9,700,000, Quebec \$1,780,000, Nova Scotia \$190,500, New Brunswick, \$266,000, and Prince Edward Island, \$420,000.

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As for the trade in eggs, cattle and sheep, there is reason to believe the loss of the American market may be more than compensated for by directing the export to Great Britain. The average value of the cattle shipped to England is \$83.20 per head, as against an average of \$13 per head in the trade with the United States. this immense disparity being explained by

the fact that calves, store cattle principally, are sent to our neighbors, but if the animals are retained at home until ready for the British market, the additional price received ought to make the operation profitable. So in the case of sheep: our exports to England average \$7 per head, while those to the United States have a value of only \$3 per head.

BRITAIN'S UNLIMITED MARKET.

To afford an idea of the market Great Britain offers for agricultural produce, the following statement of quantities of such articles imported into the United Kingdom in 1889 is subjoined:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTED FROM				TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS FROM	
	Canada.	Other British Possessions.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.		Canada.	United States.
Horses.....No.	119	45	236	13,432	13,832	0.86	1.71
Cattle....."	81,444	2,808	294,391	173,581	556,222	15.21	53.02
Sheep....."	55,857	2,065	18,691	601,346	677,958	8.24	2.76
Mutton.....Lbs.		68,388,432	180,208	68,637,856	137,106,496	....	0.13
Pork....."	805,840	22,520	21,506,352	20,974,688	43,310,400	1.86	40.66
Bacon and Hams....."	33,296,144	896	384,130,096	84,792,960	502,220,096	6.63	76.49
Beef, salted....."	1,086,064	7,952	24,165,312	137,088	29,396,416	3.69	95.81
fresh....."	16,576	11,200,036	142,906,176	1,081,136	155,204,224	0.01	92.08
Meats, canned....."	6,820,424	7,315,056	46,040,624	11,685,856	71,870,960	9.50	64.06
all other....."	130,368	181,888	1,536,640	7,431,648	9,280,544	1.40	16.56
Lard....."	4,108,720	35,168	128,821,840	611,520	133,577,248	3.08	96.44
Tallow and Stearine....."	1,218,448	49,680,656	47,138,560	41,098,808	139,331,472	0.87	38.83
Butter....."	2,545,984	1,986,768	12,352,704	199,032,848	215,918,304	1.18	5.72
Cheese....."	75,667,680	813,680	92,475,040	44,749,488	213,695,888	35.40	43.27
Poultry.....\$		788	5,932	2,296,152	2,302,872	....	0.25
Eggs.....Doz.		174,140		94,150,800	94,325,030	....	....
Wheat.....Bush.	2,185,213	10,832,102	31,750,201	55,529,439	109,296,855	2.00	29.05
Barley....."		122,365	906,819	39,572,941	40,602,125	....	2.23
Oats....."	13,397	1,222	490,646	52,169,544	52,674,809	0.03	0.93
Peas....."	1,065,358	2,350	649,208	1,216,378	3,164,334	33.67	20.52
Flour.....Brls.	653,868	19,467	5,624,483	1,918,548	8,216,366	7.96	68.45
Potatoes.....Bush.		2,243,265		1,236,997	3,480,262	....	....
Onions....."		151,243	6,763	3,696,447	3,854,453	....	0.18
Apples....."	688,802	43,948	1,285,570	1,593,996	3,612,316	19.07	35.59
Flax Seed....."		11,328,296		6,827,664	18,155,960	....	....
Flax, dressed and undressed.....Lbs.		8,967,680		173,883,584	177,791,264		
Wool....."	757,935	559,903,850	849,880	124,521,822	696,011,487	0.10	0.12

* Value only.

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THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

The following is a comparative statement of Customs duties imposed by the United States under the old and the present tariff on articles of which Canada is a large exporter:—

GRAIN, &c.

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Barley, per bushel.....	10c.	30c.
Barley malt, ".....	20c.	45c.
Buckwheat, ".....	10c.	15c.
Corn, ".....	10c.	15c.
Cornmeal, ".....	10c.	20c.
Oats, ".....	10c.	15c.
Oatmeal, per pound.....	1 1/2c.	1c.
Rye, per bushel.....	1 c.	10c.
Rye flour, per pound.....	1 1/2c.	1c.
Wheat, per bushel.....	20c.	25c.
Wheat flour, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
Beans, per bushel.....	10 p.c.	40c.
Peas, green, ".....	10 p.c.	40c.
Peas, dried, ".....	30 p.c.	20c.
Peas, split, ".....	20 p.c.	50c.

DAIRY PRODUCE, &c.

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Butter, per pound.....	4c.	6c.
Cheese, ".....	4c.	6c.
Milk, per gallon.....	10 p.c.	5c.
condensed, per lb....	20 p.c.	3c.
Eggs, per dozen.....	Free	5c.
Honey, per gallon.....	10c.	20c.

HAY AND VEGETABLES.

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Cabbages, each.....	10 p.c.	3c.
Hay, per ton.....	\$2.00	\$4.00
Hops, per pound.....	8c.	15c.
Onions, per bushel.....	10 p.c.	40c.
Potatoes, ".....	15c.	25c.
Vegetables, green.....	10 p.c.	25 p.c.
preserved.....	30 p.c.	45 p.c.
Straw.....	Free	30 p.c.
Teazles.....	Free	30 p.c.
Plants, trees, shrubs and vines.....	Free	20 p.c.
Garden and agricultural seeds.....	20 p.c.	20 p.c.

ANIMALS.

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Horses and mules, per head.....	20 p.c.	\$37.00
Provided that horses valued at \$150 and over shall pay a duty of 30 per cent.		
Cattle over one year, per head.....	20 p.c.	\$10.00
Cattle one year old or less...	20 p.c.	\$ 2.00
Hogs, per head.....	20 p.c.	\$ 1.50
Sheep, one year over, per head.....	20 p.c.	\$ 1.50
Sheep, less than one year, per head.....	20 p.c.	75c.
All other live animals....	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Poultry, live, per pound..	20 p.c.	3c.
dressed.....	10 p.c.	5c.

MEATS, &c.

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Lard, per pound.....	2c.	2c.
Tallow.....	...	1c.
Beef, mutton and pork, per pound.....	1c.	2c.
Bacon and hams, per pound.....	2c.	5c.
Other meats.....	25 p.c.	25 p.c.

FRUITS.

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Apples, green, per bushel..	Free	25c.
dried, per pound....	Free	2c.
Grapes, per barrel.....	20 p.c.	60c.
Plums and prunes, per pound.....	1c.	2c.

LUMBER, &c.

	New Tariff.	Old Tariff.
Timber, hewn or sawed, and timber used for spurs and in building wharves, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
Timber, squared or sided, not specially provided for in this Act, per cubic foot..	1c.	1c.
Sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine and basswood, per thousand feet board measure.....	\$1	\$1

(Except white pine, which was by the old duty \$2 per 1 000 feet).

But when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar, per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule, no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and grooving. Provided: That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shinglewood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by law in force prior to the passage of this Act.

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PERCENTAGE OF
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United
States.

1.71
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2.76
0.13
40.66
76.49
95.81
92.08
64.06
16.56
96.44
33.83
5.72
43.27
0.25
29.05
2.23
0.93
20.52
63.45
0.18
35.59
0.12

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Cedar—On and after March 1, 1891, paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone and telegraph poles, of cedar, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p.c.	Free.
Sawed boards, plank, deals and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lance-wood, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, satin-wood and all other cabinet woods not further manu- factured then sawed, <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p.c.	\$2 per M.
Veneers of wood and wood, manufactured, not spe- cially provided for, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p.c.	35 p.c.
Pine clapboards, per thou- sand	\$1	\$2
Spruce clapboards, per thou- sand	\$1.50	\$1.50
Hubs for wheels, posts, last- blocks, wagon-blocks, car- blocks, gun-blocks, heat- ing-blocks, and all blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
Laths, per 1,000 pieces, ...	15c.	15c.
Pickets and palings, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
White pine shingles, per 1,000	20c.	35c.
All other, per 1,000	30c.	35c.
Staves of wood of all kinds, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
Cair cane, or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rat- tans or reeds, and whether round, square or in any other shape, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
Casks and barrels (empty), sugar box shoeks, and packages, and packing box shoeks, of wood, not spe- cially provided for, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
House or cabinet furniture of wood, wholly or partly finished; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not special- ly provided for in this Act. <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p.c.	35 p.c.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

	Total Debt.	Total Assets.	Net Debt.
1867.....	\$ 93,046,051	\$ 17,317,410	\$ 75,728,641
1873.....	129,743,432	29,891,900	99,851,532
1878.....	174,957,208	34,595,191	140,362,017
1885.....	261,703,607	63,295,915	198,407,692
1886.....	231,164,341	50,005,234	181,159,107
1887.....	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775
1888.....	284,513,811	49,982,483	234,531,328
1889.....	287,722,062	50,192,021	237,530,041
1890.....	289,089,126	48,040,488	241,048,638

In the five year period, 1873-8, the in- crease in the net public debt of Canada was \$40,513,608, or an annual average

increase of \$8,100,000. In the twelve year period, 1878-1890, the increase in the net debt has been \$97,686,569, or an annual average increase of \$8,140,000. In the lat- ter period the Canadian Pacific Railway was built, and a rebellion in the North- West suppressed, yet the average debt increase has not been greater than during the era of Liberal rule.

The total increase in the gross debt since Confederation amounts to \$193,043,075 up to June 30th, 1890. The expenditure on capital account in the same period has been \$183,840,000. The increase in the net debt since Confederation has been \$162,- 319,997. The principal items of capital expenditure have been:—

Canals.....	\$ 32,841,932
Canadian Pacific Ry.....	61,899,600
Debts allowed to Provinces.....	30,743,302
Dominion Lands.....	2,838,777
Intercolonial and connected Railways..	40,375,245
Other Public Works	2,838,157
North-West Territories..	8,912,635

The gross liabilities of Canada on June 30th, 1890, amounting to \$286,089,126, were made up of the following items:—

Funded Debt payable in London.....	\$187,616,592
" " " Canada.....	13,894,138
Dominion Notes.....	15,357,892
Savings Banks' deposits.....	41,015,186
Temporary Loans.....	1,946,666
Trust Funds.....	8,134,527
Province Accounts.....	16,907,641
Miscellaneous.....	1,216,561

The net rate of interest paid on the debt of Canada was in 1863, 4.51 per cent., and in 1873 it was 3.70 per cent. Five years later, namely, in 1878, the rate was 3.68 per cent., or practically the same as when the Liberals came into office. Since then fur- ther reductions in the rate of interest, in other words, the cost of carrying the debt, have been made, the rate having been as low as 2.76 per cent. in 1884, while in 1889 it was 3.07 per cent. The advancing credit of the Dominion which these figures reflect is very gratifying.

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BANKING OPERATIONS.

The following statistics indicate the growth of the business of the Banks in Canada since Confederation, the figures being for December 31st in each year, except 1890, which are for September 30th :

	Discounts.	Total Assets.		Irreulation	Public Deposits.
1868.....	\$ 53,652,500	\$ 85,192,921	1868.....	10,157,483	\$ 39,528,812
1873.....	119,647,310	172,736,993	1873.....	29,016,659	57,906,573
1878.....	117,556,319	178,139,405	188.....	21,455,641	66,403,516
1883.....	148,633,416	228,193,650	1883.....	33,589,454	96,609,743
1888.....	165,002,718	255,348,112	1888.....	34,785,486	121,878,458
1890.....	178,263,700	261,700,598	1890.....	35,522,319	132,481,754

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

The following is a statement of the deposits of the people in the chartered banks, savings banks, etc., since Confederation. The stationary character of the deposits during the era of Liberal rule is very noticeable.

YEAR.	Chartered Banks.	Government Savings Banks.	Loan Companies.	Other Savings Banks.	Total Deposits.
1868.....	\$ 39,528,812	\$ 1,994,565	\$ 673,789	\$ 2,924,474	\$ 45,121,642
1873.....	57,906,573	1,221,593	2,869,381	6,370,419	77,367,799
1878.....	66,406,516	14,898,010	8,289,295	5,701,553	95,275,377
1883.....	96,609,746	36,575,010	13,951,430	9,047,005	156,186,224
1888.....	121,878,438	53,892,122	17,307,633	10,744,298	203,821,894
1890.....	126,243,755	55,048,082	17,757,376	11,166,978	210,816,196
1890.....	132,434,754	.....	.....	.....	.....

DOMINION FINANCES.

The accounts for the financial year ended on June 30th, 1890, show a surplus of \$4,004,248, the revenue being \$39,861,368 and the expenditure \$35,857,130. The income is the largest yet recorded, exceeding that of the preceding year by more than a million dollars, and that of 1888 by nearly four millions, the figures in detail being as follows :

	1873.	1888.
Customs.....	\$ 12,782,824	\$ 22,165,926
Excise.....	4,858,671	6,074,486
Post Office.....	1,307,791	2,779,241
Public Works.....	2,034,483	3,556,101
Miscellaneous.....	1,491,243	1,957,709
Totals.....	\$ 22,375,011	\$ 35,938,463

	1889.	1890.
Customs.....	\$ 23,723,783	\$ 23,971,351
Excise.....	6,896,738	7,601,426
Post Office.....	2,220,503	2,357,388
Public Works.....	3,642,557	3,800,110
Miscellaneous.....	2,306,289	2,131,093

Totals..... \$ 38,782,870 \$ 39,861,368

The increase in the Customs collection has been inappreciable, only about a quarter of a million dollars over the preceding year, and from the miscellaneous sources the revenue has fallen off owing chiefly to the smaller amount of interest-bearing deposits at the credit of the Government in the banks. Excise, however, yielded nearly three quarters of a million dollars more than in 1889, and about a million and

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a half more than in 1888; while the receipts from the postal service and public works, including Government railways, show satisfactory gains. These latter items are significant of the growth of population and trade, because the increase arises wholly out of enlarged operations, and not in any way out of augmented taxation. In ten years the revenue from the post office has nearly doubled, going up from \$1,252,500 in 1880 to \$2,357,400 in 1890, and in the same period the revenue from public works has increased from \$2,167,400 to \$3,800,100. The progression of income from taxes has not been in anything like so great a ratio; indeed, seven years ago the Customs collection was within a million dollars as high as that of 1890, showing the enlarged revenue at the disposal of the Government to be due quite as much to the development of commerce and growth of population as to the fruits of taxation.

The details of the expenditure of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890, will not be accessible until the public accounts have been issued. Meanwhile, however, the decrease of more than one million dollars made in 1890 is noteworthy. It is true that the figures are still large when contrasted with those of ten or fifteen years ago, but in the interval many new charges have devolved upon the treasury from the policy of material development sanctioned by the people. If we take the eleven year period, 1879 to 1890, we find the total expenditure to have increased from \$24,500,000 to \$35,850,000, or by \$11,350,000, of which augmentation about one third, \$3,800,000, was for services connected with the collection of revenue, principally the post office and public works. For instance, the cost of operating the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, the canals, and the postal service is all included in the annual expenditure of the Government, these charges representing one-fifth of the total outlay, but while the expenditure mounts up year by year in the

natural course of material progress, the revenue also expands in an equal degree. To illustrate: In 1879 the expenditure on account of the post office and public works was \$4,465,400, and the revenue therefrom \$3,035,500, leaving a deficit of \$1,429,900; on the other hand, the expenditure for the post office and public works in 1890 reached \$7,400,000, and the revenue \$6,157,500, leaving a deficiency of \$1,242,500, or a couple of hundred thousand dollars less than eleven years ago. In the aggregate of the public expenditure, however, an increase of three millions is made by this development of postal and railroad services, which hostile critics of the Government adduce as an example of extravagance, though, as a matter of fact, it really improves the state of the finances.

Then the charges arising out of the public debt for interest and sinking fund have gone up nearly \$4,000,000 since 1879, or from \$8,500,000 to \$12,200,000, principally owing to the capital outlay on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the canals, the assumption of provincial debts and miscellaneous public works. Finally, there is an increment of \$4,000,000 in the general expenditures in the past eleven years, the term general expenditures including the cost of civil government, legislation, the administration of justice, the militia, the fisheries, the mounted police, the care of the Indians, immigration, light-house and coast service, mail subsidies, ocean and river service, and public works chargeable to revenue. If any timid persons are disposed to fear that the expenditure for these services is mounting up too rapidly, they may derive satisfaction and comfort from the fact that the outlay in 1890 was less than in any preceding year since 1883. They may, also, with pertinence, be reminded that between 1871 and 1876 the general expenditure, other than for interest, provincial subsidies and collection of revenue, ran up from \$4,610,000 to \$8,570,000, and was fourteen years ago only about two and a half millions less than in

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1890. The truth is, and we are glad to be able to record and applaud it, the expenditure of the Dominion Government during the last few years has been marked by close economy, and by substantial retrenchment, as the following figures of the total payments will show :—

1886	\$32,011,612
1887	35,657,680
1888	36,718,491
1889	36,917,834
1890	35,857,130

As a result of the care and skill practiced in the administration of public affairs, a surplus of \$1,865,035 was obtained in 1889, and last year the balance on the right side reached the handsome sum of \$4,004,000, a figure exceeded only three times in the history of Confederation.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1867-68	\$13,687,928	\$13,486,192
1868-69	14,379,174	14,038,081
1869-70	15,512,225	14,345,509
1870-71	19,338,560	15,623,081
1871-72	20,714,813	17,589,468

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1872-73	20,813,469	19,174,617
1873-74	24,206,092	23,316,316
1874-75	24,648,715	23,713,071
1875-76	22,587,587	24,488,372
1876-77	22,069,274	23,519,301
1877-78	22,375,011	23,503,158
1878-79	22,517,382	24,455,881
1879-80	23,307,406	24,850,634
1880-81	29,635,197	25,502,554
1881-82	33,383,455	27,067,103
1882-83	35,794,649	28,730,157
1883-84	31,861,961	31,107,706
1884-85	32,797,001	35,037,060
1885-86	33,177,040	39,011,612
1886-87	35,754,993	35,657,660
1887-88	35,908,483	36,718,494
1888-89	38,782,870	36,917,834
1889-90	39,861,368	35,857,130

In the first ten years after Confederation the public expenditure increased from \$13,486,092 to \$23,503,158, or by nearly 80 per cent. In the twelve years since elapsed, the expenditure has increased from \$23,503,158 to \$35,857,130, or by a fraction over 50 per cent.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

The details of expenditure are available only up to 1889, being as follows :—

Year.	Charges on Debt.	Subsidies to Provinces.	Sinking Fund.	Collection of Revenue.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
1867-69...	\$ 4,890,757	\$ 2,753,866	\$ 355,266	\$ 1,885,804	\$ 3,636,298	\$ 13,486,092
1872-73...	5,387,850	2,921,309	407,826	3,305,475	7,062,005	19,174,617
1873-74...	5,989,120	3,752,757	513,920	4,736,442	8,324,076	23,316,316
1874-75...	6,817,991	3,750,961	555,773	4,707,754	7,868,690	23,713,071
1875-76...	6,609,050	3,690,355	822,953	4,796,238	8,569,774	24,488,372
1879-80...	8,062,954	3,430,816	1,165,867	5,227,113	6,963,852	24,850,634
1880-81...	7,819,588	3,455,517	1,250,731	5,683,153	7,293,563	25,502,554
1881-82...	7,935,848	3,530,909	1,290,724	6,016,069	8,293,461	27,067,103
1884-85...	9,808,977	3,959,223	1,482,051	7,197,576	12,594,827	35,037,060
1885-86...	10,483,929	4,152,525	1,606,270	7,908,751	11,930,134	39,011,612
1886-87...	9,970,671	4,109,841	1,592,912	8,379,616	11,548,688	35,657,660
1887-88...	11,166,905	4,188,513	1,939,077	8,789,764	11,634,224	36,718,494
1888-89...	10,422,521	4,051,427	1,736,644	8,872,338	11,832,902	36,917,834

*Including \$1,697,851.23 on account of North-West rebellion.
† do 3,177,220.50 do do do do

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Percentage of duty on total value of goods imported and entered for consumption, dutiable and free; amount of Customs duty paid per head of population, and percentage of expenses of collection of Customs revenue in the Dominion of Canada, during each year from 1868 to 1889, inclusive :—

Year.	Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods Imported Dutiable and Free.	Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods Entered for Consumption, Dutiable and Free.	Amount of Customs Duties Paid Per Head of Population.	Percentage of Expenses of Collection of Customs Revenue.
	p.c.	p.c.	\$ cts.	p.c.
1868.....	12.00	12.25	2 02	05.99
1869.....	11.78	12.31	2 43	07.09
1870.....	12.65	13.28	2 74	05.41
1871.....	12.32	13.62	3 39	04.21
1872.....	11.70	12.11	3 64	04.04
1873.....	10.17	10.20	3 63	04.35
1874.....	11.25	11.82	3 93	04.55
1875.....	12.48	12.83	4 19	04.44
1876.....	13.76	13.44	3 44	05.61
1877.....	12.63	13.03	3 39	05.75
1878.....	13.74	14.03	3 46	05.52
1879.....	15.78	16.10	3 50	05.56
1880.....	16.34	19.70	3 83	05.04
1881.....	17.56	20.19	4 25	03.87
1882.....	19.18	19.27	5 02	03.13
1883.....	17.52	18.82	5 26	03.26
1884.....	17.32	18.64	4 53	03.96
1885.....	17.55	18.61	4 29	04.14
1886.....	18.60	19.51	4 40	04.10
1887.....	19.87	21.24	*1 63	03.64
1888.....	20.03	21.57	*1 19	03.11
1889.....	21.60	21.65	*1 63	03.02

*Calculated on an Estimated population for 1887 of 4,856,220,
do do do do 1888 of 4,946,497.
do do do do 1889 of 5,075,855.

THE NATIONAL POLICY AND BRITISH CONNECTION.

The allegation that the fiscal policy adopted in 1879 has done much to injure British connection may safely be left for answer to the observation and discernment of every intelligent Canadian. It is interesting, however, to examine the influence of that policy upon our trade with Great Britain and the United States. In 1873 Canada purchased British goods to the value of \$68,522,000, in 1879 to the value of \$30,993,000, and in 1889 to the value of \$42,317,000. In the first period our import trade from the mother country declined more than one-half. It was a period of

severe commercial depression, of falling prices, during which the aggregate trade of the country suffered a serious shrinkage. It was also a period of low tariff. But mark the course of trade with the United States. In 1873 we purchased from that country to the value of \$47,735,000, in 1879 to the value of \$43,739,000, and in 1889 to the value of \$50,527,000; that is to say, while under a low tariff the imports from Great Britain declined \$37,500,000, those from the United States declined only \$4,000,000; and while under the protective system imports from Great Britain have augmented \$11,300,000, those from the United States have augmented less than

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\$7,000,000. A fiscal policy productive of these results cannot truthfully be described as hurtful to British connection.

It may be said, however, that we buy more largely from the United States than from Great Britain. We have done so for a great many years; we did so before the National Policy was established, and we are likely to continue the practice indefinitely. The excess of our purchases from the United States over those from Britain was greatest between 1875 and 1879 under the low tariff, for the reason that in addition to raw materials we then bought largely American manufactures. Now we buy principally raw materials from our neighbors, while the larger part of our imported manufactures comes from England. Here is a statement of some leading imports into Canada, under the free list, in the last year (1889) for which we have the returns:—

	From Great Britain.	From United States.
Coin and bullion.....	\$ 66,200	\$ 578,021
Settlers' effects.....	49,000	1,371,733
Gutta percha.....	32,971	138,008
Raw cotton.....	49,896	3,784,941
Leaf tobacco.....	750	1,255,777
Cl ver and grass seed.....	4,088	562,733
Trees and plants.....	67	122,797
Green fruit.....	783	614,391
Broom corn.....	460,633	93,767
Wool.....	21,270	698,067
Raw silk.....	47,938	111,613
Hides.....	19	1,521,499
Grease.....	2,314	173,465
Eggs.....	2,314	91,172
Logs and lumber.....	24,415	586,763
Anthracite coal.....		5,168,610
Total.....	\$ 1,132,320	\$ 17,773,077

Now there is not one of the articles above enumerated the source of whose importation can be affected by the tariff. If duties, high or moderate, were levied upon any one of them, the extent of the trade might be dwarfed, but the place of origin would not be changed in any degree. They are, for the most part, natural products which constitute the raw material of manufacturers, and are put on the free list for the purpose of encouraging and fostering industrial enterprise in Canada. More than one-third of our

imports from the United States are embraced in the list, and, as manufacturers grow and prosper in the Dominion, the purchase of these goods from our neighbors will increase; but will any one pretend to say that the enlargement of an import trade so constituted implies tariff discrimination against Great Britain, or tends to impair British connection? Then, Canada buys a considerable quantity of farm produce from her neighbor, upon which duties are levied partly for revenue and partly for protective purposes. The list comprises natural products not exported from Great Britain to any appreciable extent, as the following statement of imports into Canada during the fiscal year 1889 will show:—

	From Great Britain.	From United States.
Beans.....	\$ 106	\$ 19,189
Corn.....		1,208,900
Oats.....	281	21,510
Peas.....	444	8,507
Rye.....		56,095
Wheat.....	82	12,623
Bran, meal and flour...	16,799	1,452,498
Bituminous coal.....	161,433	3,091,312
Live stock.....	4,913	290,300
Butter and cheese.....	3,434	7
Lard.....	219	634,425
Meats.....	4,378	1,610,546
Total.....	\$ 191,063	\$ 8,563,123

Here, again, we have a list of articles the source of importation of which cannot be affected by the tariff, although the extent of the trade may be. Deducting these items of natural products, which England cannot furnish us with, however anxious we may be to buy from her, the relative value of imports into Canada stands thus:

From Great Britain.....	\$40,993,100
From United States.....	24,201,211

The trade represented by these figures is principally in manufactured goods of iron, cotton, wool, linen, etc., and the large excess of purchases from the mother country indicates plainly that, whatever else it may have done, the National Policy has certainly not injured British trade.

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EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

Total Export of Cattle from the Dominion since 1874 :—

Year.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874.....	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,565
1875.....	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876.....	4,290	441,398	25,357	601,448	141,187	505,538
1877.....	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878.....	14,179	1,273,728	29,915	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879.....	16,629	1,376,734	46,569	2,096,696	308,003	988,045
1880.....	21,393	1,880,379	54,914	2,764,437	393,746	1,422,880
1881.....	21,998	2,094,037	63,277	3,461,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882.....	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,660	1,228,957
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	304,474	1,388,056
1884.....	11,505	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885.....	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,503,043	335,207	1,264,811
1886.....	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
1887.....	19,081	2,350,923	116,490	6,521,320	443,628	1,595,350
1888.....	20,397	2,458,231	100,747	5,012,713	395,074	1,276,046
1889.....	17,767	2,170,722	102,919	5,703,126	369,131	1,263,125

The following is a statement of the number of Live stock in the Province of Ontario on July 1st, in the undermentioned years :—

Live Stock.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1885.	1884.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses and colts.....	659,633	618,795	596,218	558,899	535,953
Milch cows.....	777,833	779,171	731,559		
All other cattle.....	1,116,874	1,112,723	1,147,079	1,976,480	1,925,670
Sheep and lambs.....	1,339,695	1,344,189	1,319,044	1,755,605	1,890,723
Swine.....	1,140,559	835,499	819,079	822,262	916,153
Poultry.....	6,854,865	6,304,198	4,164,114	6,336,805	6,237,606
	lb.	lb.	lb.		
Wool.....	4,574,700	4,538,896	1,691,027		

The following table presents the value of farm property in the Province of Ontario, under the classification of land, buildings, implements and live stock :—

Farm Property.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1885.	1882.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land.....	622,896,000	632,320,433	640,490,801	626,422,024	632,342,500
Buildings.....	193,438,826	192,464,237	188,293,223	182,477,905	132,711,575
Implements.....	50,515,583	51,635,703	49,754,832	48,530,725	37,027,815
Live stock.....	104,036,626	105,731,293	102,830,225	100,690,096	80,540,720
Total.....	970,937,035	982,210,654	981,369,084	956,150,740	922,624,610

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FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNTS AT RISK, 1860 TO 1889.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Fire Insurance.	YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Fire Insurance.
	\$		\$
1860.....	188,359,809	1880.....	411,533,271
1870.....	191,594,586	1881.....	462,210,968
1871.....	228,453,784	1882.....	526,850,478
1872.....	251,722,940	1883.....	572,264,041
1873.....	278,754,835	1884.....	605,507,789
1874.....	306,848,219	1885.....	611,794,479
1875.....	364,421,029	1886.....	586,773,022
1876.....	454,608,180	1887.....	634,767,337
1877.....	420,342,681	1888.....	650,735,059
1878.....	409,899,701	1889.....	684,538,378
1879.....	407,357,985		

When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, nearly \$500,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property and in the wealth of the people, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable.

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1875 TO 1889.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875.....	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264
1876.....	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918
1877.....	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903
1878.....	28,656,555	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937
1879.....	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702
1880.....	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,136
1881.....	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932
1882.....	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048
1883.....	59,213,600	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875
1884.....	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726
1885.....	74,591,139	25,930,372	49,440,735	149,962,146
1886.....	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696
1887.....	101,793,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270
1888.....	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583
1889.....	125,125,693	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702

CURRENT EVENTS IN 1890.

- Jan. 1.—Steamship "City of Paris" arrives at Queenstown from New York in 5 days, 21 hours, 50 minutes, beating all eastward records.
- Mr. Joseph Hickson, General Manager G. T. R., Knighted,
- Forest Gate poor school, London, burned and 26 boys perish.
- Jan. 4.—City of Montreal adopts by-law giving a million dollars to improve the harbor front.
- Jan. 6.—Dublin City Council refuses to invite the Queen to open the Exhibition at that city.
- Jan. 7.—Quebec Legislature opens.
- Empress Augusta of Germany dies.
- Jan. 8.—First steamship of new West India line leaves St. John, N.B.
- Jan. 14.—Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala dies.
- Jan. 15.—Berthier local election—Dostaler (Nationalist) elected over Savignac (Conservative) to Legislature.
- Jan. 16.—Parliament of Canada opens.
- Jan. 18.—Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, ex-King of Spain, dies.
- Jan. 20.—New Brunswick local elections—Blair Government sustained by a narrow majority.
- Jan. 22.—Colter (Liberal) unseated for Haldimand by the Supreme Court.
- Jan. 25.—Sir Francis Johnson installed as Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec.
- Jan. 25.—Nellie Bly (Miss Elizabeth Bisland) completed her journey around the world in 73½ days, going eastward from New York. In 1889 a copy of the *London Times*, going westward via the C. P. R. and Vancouver, reached the *Times* office in London in 69 days.
- Jan. 29.—Commons unanimously adopts Mr. Mulock's resolution affirming Canada's unalterable attachment to the Queen and the Empire.
- Jan. 30.—Manitoba and Ontario Legislatures meet.
- Prince Edward Island Provincial elections—McLeod (Conservative) Government sustained by 2 majority.
- Jan. 31.—Quebec Legislature votes down a resolution by Mr. Desjardins condemning the extravagance of the Nationalist Government.
- Feb. 1.—Thomas Norquay (son of the ex-Premier) elected to the Manitoba Legislature for Kildonan.
- Hon. L. R. Masson called to the Senate.
- Feb. 1.—Imperial Privy Council gives judgment in the case of Ratte vs. Chaudiere saw millers, giving plaintiff right to damages for obstructing the channel of the Ottawa with sawdust.
- Feb. 3.—*London Times* pays Mr. Parnell £5,000 in settlement of libel suit over the "Parnellism and Crime" charges.
- Mrs. and Miss Tracey (wife and daughter of Secretary Tracey) killed at Washington during a fire in their house.
- Feb. 3.—Quebec Legislature adopts resolution in favor of the extension of the northern boundary of the Province to Hudson Bay.
- Feb. 3.—Mr. Tweedie, M.P.P. for Northumberland, appointed Surveyor-General in New Brunswick Government.
- Feb. 4.—Senator John Macdonald, of Toronto, died.
- Feb. 4.—Quebec Legislative Council defeats Mercier Government bill to allow a minister to hold a portfolio without occupying a seat in the Legislature.
- Feb. 6.—Two hundred colliers killed by an explosion at Abersychan, Wales.
- Feb. 7.—Duke of Orleans, claimant to French throne, goes to Paris, and is arrested and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
- Feb. 9.—Cardinal Pecci, the Pope's brother, died.

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Feb. 10.—Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of B. N. A. passes second reading in the House of Commons by 85 to 69.

Feb. 11.—The Manitoba Legislature, by a vote of 27 to 6, passes a bill to abolish the use of French in the Legislature's proceedings.

Feb. 12.—Thomas Kane hanged at Toronto for wife murder.

Report of the Parnell Commission submitted to Imperial Parliament.

Feb. 12.—John R. Mott, of Halifax, dies, leaving \$250,000 to charity.

Feb. 14.—Toronto University burned.

Feb. 15.—Peter McLaren, of Perth, Ont., called to the Senate.

Count Julius Andrássy, ex-Premier Austria-Hungary, died.

Feb. 20.—Haldimand election—Montague (Conservative) elected over Colter by 227.

Nova Scotia Legislature opens.

Feb. 21.—House of Commons votes on Sir John Thompson's amendment to the McCarthy bill to abolish the use of French in official proceedings in the North-West. The amendment declared that after the next elections the North-West Council shall have power to deal with the issue; carried by 117 to 63.

Feb. 24.—U. S. House of Representatives, on 8th ballot, declares that the Columbian World's Fair shall be held at Chicago.

March 3.—Manitoba Legislature votes in favor of abolishing exemptions from taxation.

March 4.—Great Forth Bridge opened.

March 4.—First division of the session in the Ontario Legislature shows a Government majority of 16.

March 6.—Conservative Opposition at Quebec quits the Legislative Assembly chamber on David's motion condemning Imperial Federation, because the Nationalist majority refused them permission to declare their views against

annexation and in favor of British connection.

March 7.—Hon. Oliver Mowat presented with a portrait of himself by his admirers in the Legislature.

March 8.—Investigation begun at Quebec in the Polette library job. It was shown that the Nationalist Government paid \$1,000 more for the books than the family received.

Dominion Government vetoes the Manitoba municipal taxes bill.

March 9.—Seven members of the Colarette family burned to death at St. Michel.

March 11.—Imperial House of Commons adopts the report of the Parnell Commission.

March 13.—Manitoba Legislature passes the second reading of the bill to abolish separate schools in the Province.

Quebec Legislature votes \$10,000 to aid in restoring the burned Toronto University by 28 to 19.

March 14.—Tirard's ministry in France resigns. DeFreycinet called to the Premiership.

March 17.—Bismarck resigns the German Chancellorship. Gen. Von Caprivi appointed his successor on 19th.

March 19.—Manitoba Legislature adopts resolution in favor of unrestricted reciprocity.

March 20.—Foreign Affairs Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives instructs Mr. Hitt, the chairman, to report to the House in favor of appointing Commissioners to negotiate for unrestricted reciprocity with Canada.

March 21.—Imperial House of Commons, by vote of 201 to 139, rejects Labouchere's motion in favor of the abolition of hereditary representation in Parliament.

Gen. Crook, famous Indian fighter, falls dead at Chicago.

March 25.—New extradition treaty between Great Britain and Canada promulgated.

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March 27.—Hon. G. E. Foster makes his Budget speech in the House of Commons, announcing a surplus for 1888-89 of \$1,865,035, and anticipating one of \$2,700,000 for 1889-90.

March 27.—Ontario Legislature, by vote of 54 to 33, rejects Mr. Meredith's bill for giving the public schools precedence over separate schools in the collection of school taxes.

March 21.—Division in the P. E. I. Legislature shows a Government majority of 1.

March 29.—Steamship "City of Paris" arrives at Queenstown with her machinery smashed to pieces.

Andrew Robertson, Chairman Montreal Harbor Trust, died.

March 31.—Premier Mercier retracts and amends motion to expel Mr. Leblanc from the Quebec Legislature, for having made the Table Rock charges against the Nationalist Government and the member for Quebec West. The investigation showed that the Table Rock property had been purchased by private arrangement from the Government for \$3,000 and sold in a few months for \$12,000. By the deal the Province lost \$9,000.

April 1.—Mr. Perley, M. P. for Ottawa, died.

April 2.—Quebec Legislature adjourned.

Mr. Hugh Mackay, prominent Montreal merchant, died.

April 3.—Steamship "China" makes run from San Francisco to Hong Kong in 20 days, beating the record by two days.

April 4.—Sheriffs Chauveau, of Montreal, and Alley, of Quebec, died.

April 5.—W. C. McDonald announces his gift of \$150,000 to endow the Faculty of Law of McGill College, and that he will erect a building for the Faculty of Science.

Donald Chisholm, M. P., died at New Westminster.

Judge Botsford killed at Moncton, N. B.

April 7.—Ontario Legislature adjourns.

April 8.—House of Commons, by 97 to 60, rejects Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment to the Budget resolutions condemning duties intended to promote Canadian industries.

April 12.—New Tipperary town opened by the Irish Nationalists.

April 13.—U. S. Congressman S. J. Randall, famous protectionist Democrat, died.

April 15.—Mr. Landry, M. P. for Kent, N. B., appointed a Judge.

April 15.—Nova Scotia Legislature adjourns after the Council had rejected a bill to abolish itself.

April 17.—Scott Act repealed in Portland, N. B.

April 21.—John Millar, B. A., of St. Thomas, appointed Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario.

Edmond Larue, M. P. P. for Rouville, died.

April 22.—Hon. A. M. Ross, Commissioner of Education in Ontario ministry, announces his retirement.

April 23.—New Brunswick Legislature adjourns after the Legislative Council, by 7 to 5, rejected a motion for its abolition.

April 25.—Principal McGregor, of Toronto Baptist College, died.

April 23.—Ottawa city election—Mackintosh (Cons.), elected over Hay (Equal Rights) and Chrysler (Lib.); vote standing 2,454, 1,597, and 1,242.

Chief Crowfoot, noted leader of the Blackfeet, died.

April 29.—House of Commons adopts Mr. Blake's motion in favor of the opinion of a high judicial authority being had on questions of law and fact, when it is considered wise to exercise the veto power in the case of provincial legislation.

Newfoundland delegates at Halifax appeal for Canadian sympathy in the French shore dispute.

April 30.—House of Commons, by 130 to 32, rejects Mr. Charlton's motion

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declaring the constitutionality of the Quebec Jesuits Estates' Act should have been submitted to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Catherine Matthews, said to have been born in 1782, at Kilglass, County Sligo, died at Strathroy, Ont., aged 108.

May 1.—Foundation stone of the John Carruthers science hall of Queen's University laid at Kingston.

May 2.—Mr. Rykert, M. P., resigns.

May 4.—A gathering of 170,000 workers head a labor demonstration at Hyde Park, London.

May 6.—Longue Pointe Asylum, Montreal, burned 98 inmates perish.

May 7.—Bridge at Needles, Cal., connecting Arizona and California, completed, the cantilever span, 360 feet, being the longest in the world.

May 8.—Quebec Legislature dissolved, Mr. Robidoux, M. P. P. for Chateauguay, being appointed Provincial Secretary.

May 12.—Mr. Hudspeth, M. P. for South Victoria, died.

May 12.—House of Commons adopts reports condemning Mr. Rykert for having, as a member of Parliament, been guilty of scandalous and corrupt conduct in connection with the Sands timber limits deal; and censuring Gen. Middleton for having acted wrongly in connection with the Bremner furs during the North-West rebellion.

May 13.—Contractor Whelan pays Mr. Pacaud (Mr. Mercier's friend and political confidante) \$10,000, the consideration promised being the insertion in the Provincial estimates of a sum of \$150,000 to pay Mr. Whelan's claim for extras. The item was inserted. Later Pacaud received \$5,000 more on the same plea, and later again made a demand for \$15,000 additional.

May 16.—Parliament adjourned.

May 17.—Schooner "Jessie Breck" founders off Nine Mile Point, Lake Ontario, the whole crew of eight men perishing.

May 17.—S. S. Howland's (Toronto) horse Ontario, at Washington, beats the high jumping record by clearing seven feet.

May 20.—Mr. Arthur Boyer, M. P. P. for Jacques Cartier, appointed a member of the Quebec Ministry without portfolio.

May 21.—Nova Scotia Provincial elections -- Mr. Fielding's Government sustained by a large majority.

May 23.—Mr. Rykert re-elected to the House of Commons for Lincoln.

U. S. Supreme Court declares that execution by electricity is constitutional.

Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri declare that saloon-keepers shall not be members of the order.

May 24.—Chief Justice Johnston, of Quebec, made a Knight, Col. Gzowski, given a K. C. M. G., and Mr. Griffin ex-Deputy P. M. General, a C. M. G.

United States Presbyterian Assembly appoints a committee to revise the Confession of Faith.

May 25.—George Francis Train reaches Tacoma, having made the westward journey round the world in 67 days, 13 hours, 3 minutes and 3 seconds.

May 26.—Judge Belanger, at Beauharnois, decides that Huntingdon's no-license by-law is illegal, and that the Provincial statute on which it is based is *ultra vires*.

May 26.—Prince Albert Victor of Wales created Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone.

June 1.—Prince Arthur and Duchess of Connaught arrive in Montreal from India over the C. P. R.

June 4.—Sanfoin wins the great Derby race.

June 4.—The Duke of Orleans set at liberty by the French Government.

June 5.—Ontario Provincial elections result in Mr. Mowat's Government being sustained.

June 6.—Methodist General Conference at Ottawa protests against the Canadian

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Order of Precedence as unwarrantably favoring Episcopally governed churches.

June 8.—Miss Phillippa Garrett Fawcett wins the highest honors in mathematics at Cambridge University examinations.

June 11.—Rev. Dr. Laing, of Dundas, elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

June 11.—The freedom of Edinburgh conferred on Henry M. Stanley.

June 13.—White Star steamer "Doric" claims to have made fastest voyage round the world in 77 days, 6 hours and 50 minutes, sailing 28,000 miles.

June 13.—British Columbia Provincial elections—Conservative Government sustained.

June 14.—Henry Smith hanged at London for wife murder.

June 14.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, delivers to Mr. Blaine, U. S. Secretary of State, a protest against any interference with Canadian sealers in Behring Sea, and declaring that Her Majesty's Government must hold the Government of the United States responsible for the consequences that may ensue from acts contrary to the established principles of international law.

June 17.—Quebec Provincial elections—Mercier ministry sustained.

June 17.—Cholera is reported at Puebla de Rugat, in Spain.

Great Britain agrees to cede Heligoland to Germany in return for African concessions.

June 19.—Mr. De St. Georges, M. P. for Portneuf, died.

New Westminster, B. C., elects Mr. Carbould (Cons.) to the House of Commons.

June 20.—Peter Davis hanged at Belleville for the murder of Wm. Emory at Marmora.

Fritz Randolph Dubois hanged at Quebec for the murder of his wife and three children at St. Alban.

June 23.—New Brazilian Republic's constitution promulgated.

June 26.—Lieut. Governor McLelan, of Nova Scotia, died.

June 28.—Lord Carnarvon, who carried the Canadian Confederation Act through the Imperial Parliament, died.

June 30.—Mr. Charles Langelier, M. P. P. for Montmorency, appointed a member of the Quebec ministry.

Financial year ends with a surplus in the Federal Treasury of \$4,004,238.

Gen. Middleton resigns the command of the Canadian militia.

July 2.—John Page, Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, died.

July 5.—Canovas del Castillo becomes Premier of new Spanish ministry.

July 9.—Halifax-Bermuda cable completed.

July 12.—Prince of Wales inaugurated the first national rifle meeting at Bisley Common.

General celebration of the 260th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, married to Miss Dorothy Tennant at Westminster Abbey

July 13.—One hundred and fifty people drowned during a cyclone at Lake Pepin, Minn.

July 14.—Hon. Thomas Coffin died.

M. B. Daly sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

July 21.—First sod of Calgary & Edmonton Ry. turned at Calgary by Hon. Mr. Dewdney.

July 22.—Grenadier Guards (2nd Battalion) sent to Bermuda in disgrace.

July 25.—Montmorency election—Mr. Desjardins (Con.) elected over Mr. Prevost (Lib.).

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July 25.—Judge Wurtele decides that witnesses in the Whelan-Pacaud boodle investigation cannot be compelled to testify, thus nullifying the power of the commission.

August 2.—Lord Salisbury, in letter to Mr. Blaine, given to the public on August 13, says it is impossible to hold that England has abandoned the right to catch seals in Behring Sea, and offers to refer the dispute with the United States to arbitration.

August 5.—Revolution in Buenos Ayres settled by the resignation of President Celman.

August 6.—Kemmler executed by electricity at Auburn, N. Y.; first case on record.

August 8.—Knights of Labor inaugurate a strike on the New York Central, which ends in their defeat.

August 9.—Heligoland formally ceded to Germany.

August 10.—John Boyle O'Rielly died at Boston.

August 11.—Judge Miles O'Rielly, oldest lawyer and oldest judge in Canada, died at Hamilton, aged 84.

Cardinal Newman died.

August 12.—Church of England Conference at Winnipeg adopts scheme of union for all the dioceses in Canada. At its meeting in October, the Diocese of Columbia rejects the principle of union.

August 22.—Hon. Mr. Robidoux sworn in as Attorney-General and Mr. Langelier as Provincial Secretary of Quebec.

August 25.—Ends of the Grand Trunk Railway tunnel between Sarnia and Port Huron meet.

August 26.—Timothy Healy, M. P., at Dublin, says no famine contributions collected by the League will go to relieve the distress of tenants who pay rent.

Sept. 1.—Senator Sherman introduces a resolution in Congress in favor of

negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada. Resolution is never passed.

Sept. 6.—Chancery Division of the High Court of Ontario gives judgment, holding that Lieutenant-Governors have power to pardon offenders against Provincial laws.

Sept. 8.—New Zealand House of Representatives rejects motion favoring Australasian federation.

Sept. 9.—Prince George of Wales arrives in Montreal.

Canon Liddon died.

Sept. 11.—New South Wales Legislative Assembly adopted resolution favoring Australasian federation.

Sept. 15.—Richard Harcourt appointed Provincial Treasurer, John Dryden Minister of Agriculture, and E. H. Bronson minister without portfolio in Ontario cabinet.

Turkish warship "Ertougroal" blows up off Yokohama, and Admiral Osman Pasha and 536 men perish.

Sept. 17.—Portuguese Ministry resigns, owing to a crisis growing out of convention with Great Britain for settlement of African territorial disputes.

Sept. 10.—John Dillon and Wm. O'Brien, Irish M. P.'s, arrested for inciting to illegal conduct at Tipperary. Later they forfeit their bail and sail for France.

Horse Roseberry jumps 7 feet 1 inch at Toronto exhibition, breaking all records.

Sept. 19.—Dion Boucicault, playwright, died.

Fifty people killed by wreck on Reading Railroad, near Reading, Pa.

Sept. 23.—Five deaf and dumb nuns take their vows under the auspices of the Sisters of Providence at Montreal, the first case of the kind in Canada.

Sept. 25.—U. S. schooner "David Crockett" seized at Souris, P. E. I., for fishing within three-mile limit.

Sept. 29.—J. Rex Birchall found guilty of the murder of Benwell at Woodstock.

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

- Hon. D. A. Rass appointed President of the Executive Council of Quebec.
- Oct. 1.—Canadian cattle on steamship "Norse King" detained at Dundee on suspicion of being infected with pleuro-pneumonia. They are later released after examination.
- Oct. 5.—Circular of Bishop of Three Rivers read in churches imposing a tithe of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hundred bundles on hay grown in the diocese.
- Oct. 6.—McKinley tariff bill goes into force in the United States.
- Oct. 6.—President Woodruff, of the Mormon Church, announces that the church forbids henceforth marriages in violation of the laws of the land.
- Oct. 11.—Remi Lamontagne, at Sherbrooke, found guilty of the murder of his brother-in-law, Napoleon Michel, at Wolfestown. His sister, Leda, sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$250 for refusing to testify during the trial.
- Oct. 12.—Barque Melmerby, from Quebec to Europe, lost off Little Harbor, N. S., and sixteen men drowned.
- Oct. 13.—Dominion Government removes export duty on sawlogs, stave bolts, etc.
- Oct. 17.—Chief of Police Hennessy, of New Orleans, assassinated by the Mafia, an Italian secret society.
- Oct. 18.—Senator Archibald died.
Lord Stanley crosses on first train across Bras d'Or Railway bridge to Cape Breton.
- Oct. 21.—Sir Richard Cartwright, in speech at Pembroke, admits the Liberal policy of unrestricted reciprocity means to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the Mother Country.
- Oct. 21.—Skeleton of a mastodon found at Mayfair, Middlesex Co., Ontario.
- Oct. 22.—Quebec Grand Jury recommends that the Government should take over the control of the Quebec Insane Asylum.
- Oct. 23.—Mr. Gladstone, at West Calder, says there is no question among the Liberals about removing Irish representatives from Westminster Hall, nor do they propose to repeal the act of union, but to delegate to Ireland control of local affairs.
- Hon. Mr. Blair, Premier of New Brunswick, and three colleagues, re-elected for York after having had to resign their seats on account of illegal practices at the general contest.
- Oct. 24.—Comte de Paris, Bourbon claimant to throne of France, and his son, the Duke of Orleans, arrive on a visit to Montreal and are enthusiastically welcomed.
- Oct. 27.—Hon. L. N. Larochelle, Legislative Councillor, died.
- Oct. 28.—Mr. Alex. Macdonnell consecrated as the first Bishop of Antigonish.
- First train runs over Pugwash railway.
- Oct. 30.—Steamship Viscaya run down off Barnegat by schooner "Hargreaves" and 81 persons perish.
- Oct. 30.—Lord Stanley lays corner-stone of Thomas Workman mechanical building and W. C. Macdonald technical building of McGill University.
- Oct. 31.—King William of Holland is declared to be insane.
Dr. Lalonde, Nationalist M. P. P. for Vaudreuil, unseated for bribery.
- Nov. 1.—Members of the British Iron and Steel Institute arrive on a visit to Montreal.
- Nov. 2.—Messrs. Wm. O'Brien, John Dillon, Timothy Harrington and T. D. Sullivan, Irish M. P.'s, arrive at New York on mission from Mr. Parnell to collect funds for the Home Rule movement.
- Nov. 4.—New Quebec Legislature opens; Mr. Marchand, M. P. P. for St. John's, elected Speaker.
- Hon. G. E. Foster starts for the West Indies on a trade-promoting mission.

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